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PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANTINARCOTIC LEGISLATION—USE OF "MILS" IN PLACE OF "CC"—A MODERN PHARMACY LAW.

A report of the meeting, June 22-24, 1915, by MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

In compliance with bureau orders, the writer attended the meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at Forest Park Hotel, Forest Park, Pike County, Pa., June 22-24, inclusive.

Among the many problems that were discussed at some length at this meeting, legislation, particularly antinarcotic legislation, appeared to attract the most attention. The Federal antinarcotic law and the several regulations that have been issued in connection therewith were discussed, and, as usual, considerable difference of opinion was manifested in regard not alone to the object of the law but also in regard to the probable effectiveness of the act as it now stands and the number and nature of and the need for the several regulations that have been issued.

The president, Edgar F. Heffner, of Lock Haven, in his annual address said in part:

The Harrison bill, long desired and worked for by those pharmacists who realize the true conditions concerning narcotics, has now been in force for four months and it has proved to be one of the most effective and beneficial laws ever passed by our national law making body. Of the classes affected by this law the retail drug trade has had to bear the most burdensome restrictions and has suffered from many arbitrary rulings. This burden has, however, been cheerfully assumed and every effort has been made to assist in making the law effective. We, as members of the retail drug trade, have unjustly borne for years a great deal more than our proper share of the responsibility for the traffic in narcotic drugs and, if for no other reason than that it has removed from our shoulders this burden, the Harrison law should be welcomed by every law-abiding pharmacist. Sensational magazines and newspapers will be compelled in the future to cease this form of attack on the drug business for the simple reason that the formation of a narcotic habit will in the future be possible only through the failure of physicians to obey the law or of the Federal Government to enforce it.

In the report of the committee on drug market, the opinion was expressed that the law has proven to be effective and that it has served to materially reduce the amount of habit-forming drugs

ordinarily disposed of in a retail way. One member of a large wholesale firm expressed the opinion that the Federal antinarcotic law had reduced the sale of narcotics 70 per cent, but ventured the suggestion that this was probably due to the excessively heavy sales shortly before the Federal law went into effect.

William L. Cliffe, of Philadelphia, in a paper on "State Antinarcotic Legislation," voiced the idea that the Federal law should suffice to regulate traffic in the proscribed drugs and that additional State legislation on this subject is not necessary.

Joseph W. England, in a communication on Treasury Decision No. 2213, expressed the opinion that the intent of this regulation was not in accord with the object of the law in that it is unjust and burdensome on the physician and apparently discriminates in favor of manufacturers of proprietary remedies. He offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to amend the regulation so as to permit the renewal of prescriptions for limited quantities of narcotic drugs in accord with the amounts specified in section 6 of the act. This resolution was freely discussed at considerable length. After listening to a paper on "The Number and Kind of Drug Addicts," the members present declined to go on record in favor of having the regulation rescinded or amended.

The general discussion on these several communications elicited numerous expressions of opinion and the recounting of many experiences that are of interest in connection with efforts to enforce the present law.

It was generally asserted that the local collectors of internal revenue and their assistants, while willing to give information, were not well informed on the routine practices in connection with the sale and dispensing of drugs and that frequently the advice given by local men was directly contrary to regulations promulgated subsequently by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or in conflict with information obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue direct.

Several members expressed the opinion that up to the present time varied kinds of irregularity in connection with the issuance of licenses and the use or nonuse of the official order blanks have become evident. One member asserted that a registered pharmacist in the State of Pennsylvania, who is not at present engaged in running a drug store, was able to secure registration and is now purchasing on official order blanks, morphine for a person who is habituated to the use of this drug.

Several members also reported prescriptions for unusual quantities of morphine and other narcotic drugs. One member reported having seen a prescription for 3 ounces of morphine brought to his store, which he refused to fill. Another member asserted that prescriptions for the equivalent of 1 pint of tincture of opium are not uncommon

and that physicians in some sections are securing large amounts of the several drugs and preparations on prescriptions for use in their offices.

Some of the members present asserted that the number of prescriptions for narcotic drugs in their stores had increased very materially and several of the members who are engaged in the wholesale business expressed the opinion that their sales of narcotics had increased greatly. In discussing the latter statement one member ventured the opinion that dealers who formerly purchased comparatively large quantities directly from the manufacturer now distributed their orders for narcotic drugs so as to avoid as much as possible any suspicion that might be aroused by a frequent repetition of orders or by orders for unusually large quantities.

A somewhat amusing experience was related by one member who was consulted in connection with an apparent discrepancy in the records of a retail druggist who had overlooked the fact that he purchased avoirdupois quantities and used apothecary or Troy weights in dispensing them.

It was generally agreed that the law has as yet not been enforced for a sufficient length of time to determine what, if any, effect it will have on the consumption of narcotic drugs and it was also generally agreed that newspaper reports regarding fatalities from the withdrawal of the several drugs are not based on fact and in some instances are misleading in that deaths from other causes have been attributed to the withdrawal of morphine or opium.

In connection with a discussion by the chairman of the United States Pharmacopœia Committee of Revision, on the use of the word "mils" in place of the abbreviation "cc.," the association adopted the following resolution:

Whereas the cubic centimeter is not the equivalent of the thousandth part of a liter; and

Whereas the generally used abbreviations Cc., cc., C. c., c. c., Ccm., C. cm., C₃, and C₃, are numerous, varied, and not in accord with or adaptable to the American and English practices of measuring liquids; and

Whereas the word mil is now officially adopted as the designation for the one-thousandth part of a liter and is well adapted for use as a designation for smaller fractions of liquid medicines: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, in meeting assembled, indorse the action of the revision committee of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, and pledge their support in the way of popularizing this name.

The paper entitled "The Pharmacy of Useful Drugs" elicited considerable discussion, several members calling attention to the several difficulties involved in exercising any comprehensive control of drugs and medicines and the cost of systematically examining preparations.

In a discussion on future legislation the draft of a modern pharmacy law proposed by a conference organized under the auspices of the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association was discussed and the general principles embodied in the several provisions were indorsed. The following two provisions, which apply more directly to the sale of poisons and of ready-made medicines, are of interest in that, enacted into law, they should serve to protect the health of the public by giving fair warning of possible untoward manifestations or harmful activities of potent drugs. They might also serve as the basis for discussion in connection with proposed Federal legislation to control the interstate shipment of various poisons:

All chemicals and drugs the maximum adult dose of which according to standard authorities on medicine or materia medica is one drachm or less, either fluid or solid, as also compounds and preparations containing such chemicals and drugs, and inclusive especially of morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, alcohol, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, and acetanilid, or any derivatives or preparations of said substances, are hereby defined to be of potent character: *Provided*, That drugs herein not specially named the maximum adult dose of which is greater than one (1) drachm, but containing active principles of lesser maximum adult dose, as well as compounds and preparations of such drugs, shall be construed to be of potent character only when they contain the isolated active principle as such, and not as a constituent of the original drug.

All chemicals, drugs, their compounds and preparations, of potent character as herein defined, when intended for use as medicines, shall be dispensed, distributed, or sold only in containers bearing a label for ready inspection, upon which such potent drug content is plainly shown, as also the percentage of such drugs contained therein: *Provided*, That when such chemicals and drugs are dispensed in keeping with a written record as made by a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian, and such written record is retained or filed by the pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian, the label requirement herein shall be satisfied when the container of the chemicals and drugs so dispensed contains a number or mark corresponding with a number or mark on the written record, so that it may be readily identified.

This draft of a modern law pertaining to pharmacy is to be considered at other meetings of State pharmaceutical associations and is to be discussed at length at the sessions of the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco in August.

Among the more interesting papers of a pharmaceutical nature was one by Charles H. La Wall on "Poudre de Riz." The systematic examination of a number of preparations of this type revealed the fact that very few contain rice starch and that many consist largely of more or less harmful mineral ingredients. It was also pointed out that under present-day interpretations of a drug the Federal and many of the State food and drug laws do not apply to preparations sold as cosmetics.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.¹

PREVALENCE DURING 1914 IN CITIES OF OVER 100,000.

DIPHTHERIA, GONORRHEA, LEPROSY, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, SYPHILIS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate) usually means that the health department of that city is active and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the practicing physicians. It does not usually mean that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in other cities. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that city with the success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases to the health department. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their case satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.			Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest. ²
Diphtheria:			Diphtheria:		
St. Louis, Mo.	4.776	.....	Reading, Pa.	17.50	.....
New Orleans, La.	4.648	.....	Lowell, Mass.	16.88	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	4.177	.....	Kansas City, Mo.	16.11	.....
Tacoma, Wash. ....	.....	0.464	Richmond, Va. ....	.....	1.92
Seattle, Wash. ....	.....	.489	Denver, Colo. ....	.....	2.66
Nashville, Tenn. ....	.....	.783	Hartford, Conn. ....	.....	3.04
Measles:			Measles:		
Indianapolis, Ind.	19.987	.....	Providence, R. I.	11.11	.....
Newark, N. J.	14.963	.....	Louisville, Ky.	10.99	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11.767	.....	New Haven, Conn.	6.84	.....
Tacoma, Wash. ....	.....	.222	Washington, D. C. ....	.....	.11
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	.....	.356	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	.....	.12
Louisville, Ky. ....	.....	.387	Denver, Colo. ....	.....	.19

¹ The data from which these tables have been compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. It is believed that all the municipal health departments which are making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their respective jurisdictions have furnished the data contained in their records.

It will be noted that some of the cities are apparently much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than are others. This may be due to the greater activity of their health departments, or to a greater interest in the public welfare on the part of their practicing physicians. That the health departments of certain cities are securing sufficiently complete information of the prevalence of preventable diseases to make possible their control is indicated in a number of instances by the large numbers of cases reported as compared with the numbers of deaths registered from the same causes.

² In computing the lowest fatality rates the data were used for those cities only in which at least one death was registered from the respective diseases.

As regards smallpox the records are of special interest. There were certain cities which had a considerable number of reported cases without any recorded death. For example, Milwaukee had 1,157 reported cases of smallpox with no recorded death; Indianapolis had 489 reported cases without a death, Toledo 474 cases with no death, Nashville 370 cases with no death, and Salt Lake City 327 cases with no death.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES—Continued.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.			Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Meningitis (epidemic cerebro-spinal):			Meningitis (epidemic cerebro-spinal):		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	0.150	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	100.00	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	.144	.....	Fall River, Mass.....	100.00	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	.135	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	100.00	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	0.005	Boston, Mass.....	.....	12.50
Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	.005	Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	18.18
St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	.008	Louisville, Ky.....	.....	34.48
Polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis):			Polio-myelitis (infantile paralysis):		
Fall River, Mass.....	.064	.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	100.00	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	.063	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	100.00	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	.060	.....	Denver, Colo.....	80.00	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.002	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	5.26
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	.003	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	7.69
Rochester, N. Y.....	.....	.004	Newark, N. J.....	.....	11.11
Scarlet fever:			Scarlet fever:		
St. Paul, Minn.....	7.125	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	9.18	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6.904	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	8.43	.....
Newark, N. J.....	4.350	.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	8.22	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	.407	Washington, D. C.....	.....	.32
Seattle, Wash.....	.....	.486	Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	.89
Tacoma, Wash.....	.....	.571	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	.90
Smallpox:			Smallpox:		
Nashville, Tenn.....	3.220	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	11.11	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2.985	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	2.65	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2.767	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2.47	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	.043	Louisville, Ky.....	.....	1.19
New York, N. Y.....	.....	.044	Birmingham, Ala.....	.....	1.26
Rochester, N. Y.....	.....	.044	Detroit, Mich.....	.....	1.29
Tuberculosis:			Tuberculosis:		
Newark, N. J.....	5.448	.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	100.00	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5.274	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	94.55	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	4.458	.....	Birmingham, Ala.....	88.59	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	.201	Camden, N. J.....	.....	30.82
Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	.285	Newark, N. J.....	.....	31.83
Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	.489	New Haven, Conn.....	.....	33.99
Typhoid fever:			Typhoid fever:		
Nashville, Tenn.....	2.994	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	54.02	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	2.630	.....	Louisville, Ky.....	46.60	.....
Reading, Pa.....	2.235	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	38.60	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	.248	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	7.79
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	.252	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	8.00
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.....	.295	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	9.09

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

DIPHTHERIA.¹

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	1,233	91	2.127	7.38
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	2,674	169	3.644	6.32
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	7,071	768	2.954	10.86
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	2,392	162	3.741	6.77
Detroit, Mich.....	537,650	2,032	157	3.779	7.73
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	17,129	1,491	3.212	8.70
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,910	2,610	324	1.574	12.41
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	1,614	156	2.857	9.67
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,067	3,500	244	4.776	6.95
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	860	68	1.894	7.91
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	1,095	71	2.723	6.48
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	555	28	1.264	5.05
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	1,133	134	2.717	11.83

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newark, N. J.	380,106	1,490	46	3.829	3.09
New Orleans, La.	361,221	1,679	112	4.648	6.67
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	795	85	1.772	10.69
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	153	6	.489	3.92
Washington, D. C.	353,378	452	31	1.279	6.86
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	370	16	1.809	4.32
Denver, Colo.	245,523	338	9	1.377	2.66
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,413	433	29	1.669	6.70
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	1,071	82	3.644	7.66
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	683	111	2.444	16.11
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	272	18	1.157	6.62
Providence, R. I.	245,090	674	58	2.750	8.61
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	345	29	1.428	8.41
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	989	69	4.177	6.98
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	116	12	1.127	10.34
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	194	14	1.168	7.22
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	251	40	2.177	15.94
Camden, N. J.	102,465	196	24	1.913	12.24
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	413	22	3.336	5.33
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	178	26	1.419	14.61
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	246	20	1.996	8.13
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	395	12	3.690	7.04
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	154	26	1.387	16.88
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	90	10	0.783	11.11
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	133	21	1.196	15.79
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	468	27	3.239	5.77
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	157	20	0.858	12.74
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	491	57	3.681	11.61
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	240	12	1.787	5.00
Reading, Pa.	103,361	171	30	1.654	17.50
Richmond, Va.	134,917	208	4	1.542	1.92
Salt Lake City, Utah.	109,530	100	14	0.913	14.00
Scranton, Pa.	141,351	377	29	2.667	7.69
Springfield, Mass.	109,375	139	13	1.385	9.35
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	1,270	14	1.808	5.10
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	48	2	0.464	4.17
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	311	33	1.680	10.61
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	211	24	1.975	11.37
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	280	16	1.775	5.71

GONORRHEA.²

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	11	3		
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	9,526	32	1.786	0.34
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	1191		.442	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	1158		.655	

LEPROSY.²

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	1		0.002	
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	3	2	.0001	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	1		.0006	
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	2		.003	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	5	1	.011	
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	2	1	.004	
Washington, D. C.	353,378	2		.006	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	1		.010	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MALARIA.¹

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	733,802	16			
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	8	1		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	26	4		
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Newark, N. J.	389,106	31			
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	3			
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Camden, N. J.	102,465	2			
Paterson, N. J.	131,305	4			
Reading, Pa.	103,361	1			
Richmond, Va.	134,917	20	1		

MEASLES.¹

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	466	6	0.804	1.287
Boston, Mass.	733,802	3,581	62	4.880	1.73
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	4,391	79	1.835	1.80
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	971	24	1.519	2.47
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	25,793	560	4.836	2.17
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	7,096	77	4.280	1.09
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	2,115	53	3.744	2.51
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	3,313	69	4.510	2.08
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	870	13	1.916	1.49
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	143		.356	
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	*449	5	1.023	1.11
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	1,340	19	3.213	1.42
Newark, N. J.	389,106	5,822	44	14.963	.76
New Orleans, La.	361,221	677	8	1.874	1.18
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	4,414	46	9.842	1.04
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	325		1.038	
Washington, D. C.	353,378	*947	1	2.680	.11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio	201,567	1,420	22	6.941	1.55
Denver, Colo.	245,523	*2,674	5	8.891	.19
Indianapolis, Ind.	250,413	5,185	6	19.987	.12
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	593	8	2.018	1.35
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	235	2	.834	.85
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	91	10	.387	10.99
Providence, R. I.	245,000	*360	40	1.469	11.11
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	*1,674	13	6.931	.78
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	560	5	2.365	.89
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	90	2	.874	2.22
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	1,952	14	11.748	.72
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	*377	25	3.270	6.63
Camden, N. J.	102,465	298		2.903	
Dayton, Ohio	123,794	828		6.672	.97
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	*214	5	1.706	.47
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	1,450	3	11.767	.21
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	231	4	2.158	3.03
Lowell, Mass.	111,094	531	7	4.784	1.32
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	163	7	1.419	4.29
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	83	2	.746	2.41
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	*395	27	2.733	6.84
Oakland, Cal.	183,062	417	10	2.279	2.40
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	164		1.231	
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	208	4	1.59	1.92
Reading, Pa.	103,361	62		.890	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	167	1	1.238	.60
Salt Lake City, Utah	109,530	528	4	4.821	.76
Scranton, Pa.	141,351	709	8	5.016	1.13
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	190	9	1.893	4.74
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	*1,533	3	10.666	.20
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	*23		.222	
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	*921	7	5.002	.76
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	45	3	.421	6.67
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	349	18	2.213	5.16

¹Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.²The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).¹

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	3	14	0.005	.....
Boston, Mass.	733,802	56	7	.076	12.50
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	99	47	.041	47.47
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	42	22	.066	52.38
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	318	207	.060	65.09
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	25	13	.015	52.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	21	13	.037	61.90
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	26	17	.035	65.38
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	15	9	.033	65.38
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	22	17	.055	77.27
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	38	26	.087	68.42
Newark, N. J.	389,106	16	8	.041	50.00
New Orleans, La.	361,221	32	19	.089	59.38
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	18	6	.040	33.33
Washington, D. C.	353,378	8	5	.023	62.50
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Denver, Colo.	245,523	10	4	.041	40.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,413	39	24	.150	61.54
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	16	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	25	20	.089	80.00
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	29	10	.123	34.48
Providence, R. I.	245,090	23	11	.012	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	10	5	.041	50.00
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	2	1	.008	50.00
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	24	10	.144	41.67
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	4	4	.035	100.00
Dayton, Ohio	123,794	11	2	.089	18.18
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	1	1	.008	100.00
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	2	.....	.019	.....
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	15	10	.135	68.67
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	15	10	.131	66.67
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	4	4	.036	100.00
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	23	.....	.021	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	2	1	.015	50.00
Reading, Pa.	103,361	1	.....	.010	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	102,530	8	7	.073	87.50
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	2	1	.019	50.00
Toledo, Ohio	184,126	1	1	.005	100.00
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	1	1	.009	100.00
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	8	3	.051	37.50

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).¹

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	1	2	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	733,802	18	7	.025	38.89
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	53	10	.022	18.87
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	9	4	.014	44.44
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	129	34	.024	26.36
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	18	8	.011	44.44
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	8	1	.014	12.50
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	13	1	.018	7.69
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	9	2	.020	22.22
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	5	1	.011	20.00
Newark, N. J.	389,106	9	1	.023	11.11
New Orleans, La.	361,221	2	1	.006	50.00
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	19	1	.042	5.26
Washington, D. C.	353,378	8	.....	.023	.....
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	2	1	.010	50.00
Denver, Colo.	245,523	15	4	.020	80.00
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	1	.....	.003	.....
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	4	1	.017	25.00
Providence, R. I.	245,090	5	.....	.020	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	1	.....	.004	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	2	.....	.008	.....

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.
POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	1	6		
Camden, N. J.	102,465	1		0.010	
Dayton, Ohio	123,794	2	1	.015	50.00
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	8		.064	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	6	2	.049	33.33
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	7	3	.063	42.86
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	5	1	.045	20.00
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	2		.014	
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	3	1	.016	33.33
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	2	1	.015	50.00
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	2	1	.015	50.00
Reading, Pa.	103,361	2	1	.019	50.00
Scranton, Pa.	141,351	1	2		
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	6	2	.060	33.33
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	14	2	.027	50.00
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	2	2	.019	100.00
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	1	1	.009	100.00
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	8		.051	

RABIES.²

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Boston, Mass.	733,802	1	1	0.001	100.00
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	4	5	.002	
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	1	1	.002	100.00
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	1	1	.002	100.00
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	8	8	.001	100.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	3	3	.002	100.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	1	6		
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	16	1		
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	7			
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	1	1	.004	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	2			
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	1	1	.008	100.00
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	1	1	.005	100.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	1	1	.007	100.00
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	1	1	.010	100.00

SCARLET FEVER.²

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	802	36	1.384	4.49
Boston, Mass.	733,802	3,122	65	4.255	2.08
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	3,519	228	1.470	6.48
Cleveland, Ohio	639,431	584	48	.913	8.22
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	941	52	1.750	5.53
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	11,105	452	2.084	4.07
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	1,944	129	1.173	6.64
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	3,900	187	6.904	4.79
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	1,427	131	1.942	9.18
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	683	26	1.504	3.81
Cincinnati, Ohio	402,175	503	18	1.263	3.54
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	559	5	1.274	.89
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	1,138	80	2.729	7.03
Newark, N. J.	389,106	1,696	27	4.359	1.59
New Orleans, La.	361,221	147	2	.407	1.36
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	414	4	.923	.97
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	152	3	.486	1.97
Washington, D. C.	353,378	311	1	.880	.32
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio	204,567	293	3	1.432	1.02
Denver, Colo.	245,523	550	26	2.240	4.73
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,413	543	12	2.093	2.21
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	636	20	2.164	3.14
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	165	4	.585	2.42
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	288	9	1.225	3.13
Providence, R. I.	245,090	635	18	2.591	2.83
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	1,537	26	2.223	4.84
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	1,687	42	7.125	2.49

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	289	8	2.807	2.77
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	168	6	1.011	3.57
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	213	15	1.848	7.04
Camden, N. J.	102,465	72	2	.703	2.78
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	258	9	1.884	3.49
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	340	11	2.710	3.24
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	359	20	2.913	5.57
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	106	3	.990	2.81
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	73	1	.658	1.37
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	111	.....	.966	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	384	26	3.452	6.77
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	337	6	2.332	1.78
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	122	4	.667	3.28
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	266	14	1.996	5.26
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	97	1	.722	1.03
Reading, Pa.	103,361	331	7	3.202	2.11
Richmond, Va.	134,917	202	2	1.497	.99
Salt Lake City, Utah.	109,530	231	3	2.109	1.31
Seranton, Pa.	141,351	204	3	1.443	1.47
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	87	1	.867	1.15
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	1,296	13	1.982	4.39
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	59	3	.571	5.68
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	223	2	1.211	.90
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	415	35	3.885	8.43
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	186	8	1.179	4.30

SMALLPOX.¹

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,590	325	3	0.552	0.92
Boston, Mass.	743,802	4	.....	.005	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	70	.....	.029	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	25	.....	.039	.....
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	341	1	.634	.29
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	24	.....	.004	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	12	.....	.007	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	9	.....	.016	11.11
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	113	3	.151	2.65
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	9	.....	.020	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	81	2	.201	2.47
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	32	.....	.074	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	1,157	.....	2.777	.....
New Orleans, La.	361,221	21	.....	.058	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	52	.....	.114	.....
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	70	.....	.224	.....
Washington, D. C.	353,378	150	.....	.424	.....
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	153	.....	.748	.....
Denver, Colo.	245,523	156	1	.635	.64
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,415	489	.....	1.885	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	293,521	1	.....	.003	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	575	5	2.040	.87
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	522	1	2.220	.19
Providence, R. I.	245,090	4	.....	.016	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	1	.....	.004	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	61	.....	.258	.....
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	1	.....	.010	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	380	1	2.287	.26
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	1	.....	.009	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	17	.....	.137	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	9	.....	.073	.....
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	18	.....	.168	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	370	.....	3.220	.....
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	20	.....	.109	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	266	.....	1.996	.....
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	1	.....	.007	.....
Reading, Pa.	103,361	13	.....	.126	.....
Richmond, Va.	134,917	49	.....	.363	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	109,530	327	.....	2.985	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	57	.....	.551	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	474	.....	2.574	.....
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	1	.....	.005	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

SYPHILIS.¹

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	38	86		
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	21,128	546	3.961	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	² 212		.483	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Indianapolis, Ind.....	259,413	23	23		
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	² 98		.406	

TUBERCULOSIS.¹

Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.....	579,590	1,410	1,145	2.433	81.21
Boston, Mass.....	733,802	2,645	1,045	3.605	39.51
Chicago, Ill.....	2,393,325	10,009	3,895	4.182	38.91
Cleveland, Ohio.....	639,431	1,576	843	2.465	53.49
Detroit, Mich.....	537,659	898	660	1.670	73.59
New York, N. Y.....	5,333,539	21,604	10,294	4.051	59.90
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,657,910	² 4,954	3,139	2.988	63.33
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	564,878	1,591	734	2.817	46.13
St. Louis, Mo.....	734,667	1,928	1,000	2.624	51.87
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	454,112	1,172	633	2.581	74.01
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	402,175	1,492	963	3.710	64.54
Los Angeles, Cal.....	438,914	² 2,315	970	5.274	41.90
Milwaukee, Wis.....	417,054	958	356	2.297	37.16
Newark, N. J.....	389,106	2,120	676	5.448	31.89
New Orleans, La.....	361,221	1,537	1,077	4.421	67.44
San Francisco, Cal.....	448,502	1,418	786	3.162	55.43
Seattle, Wash.....	313,029	605	295	1.933	48.76
Washington, D. C.....	353,378	² 1,058	715	2.994	67.58
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio.....	204,567	339	339	1.657	100.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	259,413	653	527	2.363	80.70
Jersey City, N. J.....	293,921	923	384	3.133	41.60
Kansas City, Mo.....	281,911	137	302	.486	
Louisville, Ky.....	235,114	604	474	2.569	78.48
Providence, R. I.....	245,090	227	367	.926	
Rochester, N. Y.....	241,518	² 401	226	1.660	56.36
St. Paul, Minn.....	236,766	435	322	1.837	74.02
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.....	102,961	459	186	4.458	40.52
Birmingham, Ala.....	166,154	447	396	2.690	88.59
Bridgeport, Conn.....	115,289	196	146	1.700	74.49
Camden, N. J.....	102,465	292	90	2.850	30.82
Dayton, Ohio.....	123,794	184	159	1.486	86.41
Fall River, Mass.....	125,443	366	186	2.918	50.82
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	123,227	² 162	92	1.315	56.79
Hartford, Conn.....	107,038	168	81	1.570	48.21
Lowell, Mass.....	111,001	² 163	126	1.468	77.30
Nashville, Tenn.....	114,899	296	235	2.576	79.39
New Bedford, Mass.....	111,230	² 401	154	3.605	38.40
New Haven, Conn.....	144,505	² 453	154	3.135	33.99
Oakland, Cal.....	183,002	279	177	1.525	63.44
Omaha, Nebr.....	133,274	38	129		
Paterson, N. J.....	134,305	308	168	2.293	54.55
Reading, Pa.....	103,361	² 169	114	1.635	67.46
Richmond, Va.....	134,917	296	247	2.194	83.45
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	109,530	² 22	47		
Scranton, Pa.....	141,351	112	141		
Springfield, Mass.....	100,375	173	109	1.724	63.01
Syracuse, N. Y.....	149,353	² 193	153	1.292	79.27
Tacoma, Wash.....	103,418	² 117		1.131	
Toledo, Ohio.....	184,126	² 452	326	2.455	72.12
Trenton, N. J.....	106,831	330	312	3.089	94.55
Worcester, Mass.....	157,732	306	168	1.940	54.90

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1914—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.¹

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1914.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:					
Baltimore, Md.	579,500	757	130	1.306	17.17
Boston, Mass.	733,802	460	66	.627	14.35
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	1,246	170	.521	13.64
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	270	54	.422	20.00
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	537	73	.999	13.59
New York, N. Y.	5,333,539	2,260	334	.421	14.78
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,910	793	124	.478	15.64
Pittsburgh, Pa.	567,878	386	86	.683	22.28
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	471	82	.641	17.41
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	417	72	.918	17.27
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	148	23	.368	15.54
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	258	33	.588	12.79
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	123	33	.295	26.83
Newark, N. J.	380,106	250	25	.642	25.00
New Orleans, La.	361,221	312	78	.864	25.00
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	264	58	.589	21.97
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	94	17	.300	18.09
Washington, D. C.	353,378	340	45	.962	13.24
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:					
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	108	27	.528	25.00
Denver, Colo.	245,523	150	21	.611	14.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,413	309	57	1.191	18.45
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	74	20	.252	27.03
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	87	47	.309	54.02
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	103	48	.438	46.00
Providence, R. I.	245,060	274	26	1.118	9.49
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	114	25	.472	21.93
St. Paul, Minn.	236,766	161	24	.680	14.91
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:					
Albany, N. Y.	102,961	86	18	.835	20.93
Birmingham, Ala.	166,154	437	69	2.630	15.79
Bridgport, Conn.	115,289	32	4	.278	12.50
Camden, N. J.	102,465	61	7	.595	11.48
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	78	12	.630	15.38
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	134	13	1.068	9.70
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	161	33	1.307	20.50
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	145	19	1.355	13.10
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	85	11	.766	12.94
Nashville, Tenn.	114,809	344	58	2.994	16.86
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	154	12	1.385	7.79
New Haven, Conn.	144,505	130	20	.900	15.38
Oakland, Cal.	183,002	96	11	.525	11.46
Omaha, Nebr.	133,274	33	8	.248	24.24
Paterson, N. J.	134,305	55	11	.410	20.00
Reading, Pa.	103,361	231	29	2.235	12.55
Richmond, Va.	134,917	148	19	1.097	12.84
Salt Lake City, Utah.	109,530	143	13	1.306	9.09
Scranton, Pa.	141,351	62	13	.439	20.97
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	57	22	.568	38.60
Syracuse, N. Y.	149,353	² 75	16	.502	21.33
Tacoma, Wash.	103,418	² 40	7	.387	17.50
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	² 294	67	1.597	22.79
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	109	27	1.020	24.77
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	75	6	.475	8.00

¹ Cities in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague prevention work in California for the week ended July 3, 1915, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

San Francisco, Cal.

RAT PROOFING.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings:		Old buildings—Continued.	
Inspections of work under construction..	99	Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.	4,094
Basements concreted (square feet, 25,040)	59	Concrete floors installed (square feet,	
Floors concreted (square feet, 2,949).....	9	56,394).....	38
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet,		Basements concreted (square feet, 13,957).	25
6,066).....	55	Yards and passageways, etc., concreted	
Total area of concrete laid (square feet,		(square feet, 8,982).....	44
34,055).		Total area concrete laid (square feet,	
Class A, B, and C (fire proof) buildings:		79,333).	
Inspections made.....	195	Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square	
Roof and basement ventilators, etc.,		feet, 8,822).....	8
screened.....	4,775	Buildings razed.....	34
Wire screening used (square feet, 23,660).		New garbage cans stamped approved.....	847
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with		Nuisances abated.....	274
cement.....	7,952		
Side walk lens lights replaced.....	1,000	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Old buildings:		Vessels inspected for rat guards (times).....	38
Inspections made.....	422	Reinspections made on vessels.....	39
Wooden floors removed.....	35	New rat guards procured.....	8
Yards and passageways, planking re-		Defective rat guards repaired.....	11
moved.....	12	Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

Amount of cargo and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Governor from Seattle:		
180 cases milk, baking powder, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
500 sacks rye, flour, and rice.....	O. K.....	None.

RATS TRAPPED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.		RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Rats trapped on wharves and water front...	30	Collected.....	369
Rats trapped on vessels.....	14	Examined.....	276
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	159	Found infected.....	0
Traps set on vessels.....	62	On steamer Hattie Luckenbach:	
Vessels trapped on.....	9	Collected.....	85
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation	1	Examined.....	80
Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation.	85	Found infected.....	0
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600		
Poisons placed within Panama Pacific Inter-		RATS IDENTIFIED.	
national Exposition grounds (pieces).....	1,800	Mus norvegicus.....	184
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon		Mus rattus.....	133
(pounds).....	6	Mus alexandrinus.....	83
Amount of bread used in poisoning water		Mus musculus.....	54
front (loaves).....	12		
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	6		

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

Alameda County.....	304
Contra Costa County.....	846
San Benito County.....	245
Monterey County.....	163
San Joaquin County.....	51
Stanislaus County.....	26
Merced County.....	18
Total.....	1,653
Found infected.....	6

Other animals collected and examined for plague.

	Gopher.
San Joaquin County.....	1
Found infected.....	0

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	58
Alameda County.....	56
San Benito County.....	32
Monterey County.....	21
San Joaquin County.....	4
Stanislaus County.....	3
Merced County.....	5
Total.....	179

Plague-infected squirrels.

	Squirrels.
Contra Costa County:	
Shot June 17, 1915: Bruno ranch (formerly Geo. Silva ranch) Peoples Water Co., 7 miles east of San Pablo.....	2
Shot June 21, 1915: Baralda ranch, 2 miles northeast of Lafayette.....	1
San Benito County:	
Shot June 17, 1915: D. J. Watson ranch, 6 miles south of Hollister, Rancho San Justo, Bird Creek grant.....	1
Shot June 17, 1915: Mary Sally estate, 6 miles south of Hollister.....	1
Shot June 21, 1915: Mary Sally estate, 5 miles southwest of Hollister.....	1

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1903	Oct. 23, 1903	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1903	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1903	(1)	Aug. 21, 1903	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1900	Oct. 17, 1903 ²	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	(1)	June 21, 1915	1,570 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	June 21, 1915	41 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 20, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Merced, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, San Benito; Monterey, and San Mateo.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following reports of plague-eradication work at New Orleans were received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

WEEK ENDED JULY 3, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	19	Rodents received by species:	
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	16	Mus norvegicus.....	1,539
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	1	Mus rattus.....	87
Pounds of sulphur used.....	4,098	Mus alexandrinus.....	112
Pounds of coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation.....	27,000	Mus musculus.....	3,199
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	102	Wood rats.....	72
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	120	Musk rats.....	74
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	104	Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	102
Clean bills of health issued.....	32	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	5,083
Foul bills of health issued.....	6	Rodents examined.....	2,040
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Number of suspicious rats.....	6
Rats trapped.....	5,192	Plague rats confirmed.....	0
Premises inspected.....	8,371	Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914....	
Notices served.....	23	Last case of rodent plague, June 22, 1915....	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Total number of rodents captured to July 3..	381,966
By elevation.....	84	Total number of rodents examined to July 3..	265,654
By marginal concrete wall.....	135	Total cases of rodent plague to July 3, by species:	
By concrete floor and wall.....	189	Mus musculus.....	4
By minor repairs.....	271	Mus rattus.....	16
Square yards of concrete laid.....	17,307	Mus norvegicus.....	216
Total buildings rat proofed.....	679	Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	43,525	Total rodent cases to July 3, 1915....	244
Abatements.....	56		
Abatements to date.....	25,485		

WEEK ENDED JULY 10, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	10	By concrete floor and wall.....	220
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	13	By minor repairs.....	224
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	1	Square yards of concrete laid.....	18,366
Pounds of sulphur used.....	1,889	Total buildings rat proofed.....	628
Pounds of coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation.....	19,600	Total buildings rat proofed to date.....	44,153
Pounds of potassium cyanide used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	102	Abatements.....	231
Pounds of sodium carbonate used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	120	Abatements to date.....	25,716
Pounds of sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic-gas fumigation.....	104	LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Clean bills of health issued.....	30	Rodents received by species:	
Foul bills of health issued.....	7	Mus norvegicus.....	1,521
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Mus rattus.....	71
Rats trapped.....	4,243	Mus alexandrinus.....	91
Premises inspected.....	7,746	Mus musculus.....	2,576
Notices served.....	1,444	Wood rats.....	40
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Musk rats.....	44
By elevation.....	70	Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	117
By marginal concrete wall.....	114	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	4,343
		Rodents examined.....	1,828
		Number of suspicious rats.....	6

WEEK ENDED JULY 10, 1915—continued.

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Last case of human plague, Oct. 4, 1914.	
Last case of rodent plague, June 22, 1915.	
Total number of rodents captured to July 10.	386,214
Total number of rodents examined to July 10.	267,482

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Total cases of rodent plague to July 10, by species:	
Mus musculus.	4
Mus rattus.	16
Mus norvegicus.	216
Mus alexandrinus.	8
Total rodent cases to July 10, 1915.	244

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended June 26, 1915, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.	24
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 9,780).	9
Floors, concreted, new buildings (square feet, 18,700).	12
Yards, etc., concreted, new structures (square feet, 3,975).	4
Sidewalks concreted, square feet.	15,475
Total concrete laid, new structures, square feet.	47,980
New buildings elevated.	3
New premises rat proofed, concrete.	21
Old buildings inspected.	8
Premises rat proofed.	0
Buildings razed.	2

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.	19
Rodents trapped and killed.	399
Rodents recovered after fumigation.	3

Total.....421

Rodents examined for plague infection.	287
Rodents proven plague infected.	0
Poison distributed, pounds.	13
Bodies examined for plague infection.	0
Bodies found plague infected.	0

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.	24
Mus norvegicus.	258

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS—continued.

Mus alexandrinus.	42
Mus musculus.	16
Unclassified.	1

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.	9
Vessels fumigated.	1
Sulphur used, pounds.	250
New rat guards installed.	11
Defective rat guards repaired.	5
Fumigation certificates issued.	1
Port sanitary statements issued.	55
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors.	18
Letters sent in re rat complaints.	7

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.	44
Mus musculus.	7
Total.	51

Rodents examined for plague infection.	46
Rodents proven plague infected.	0

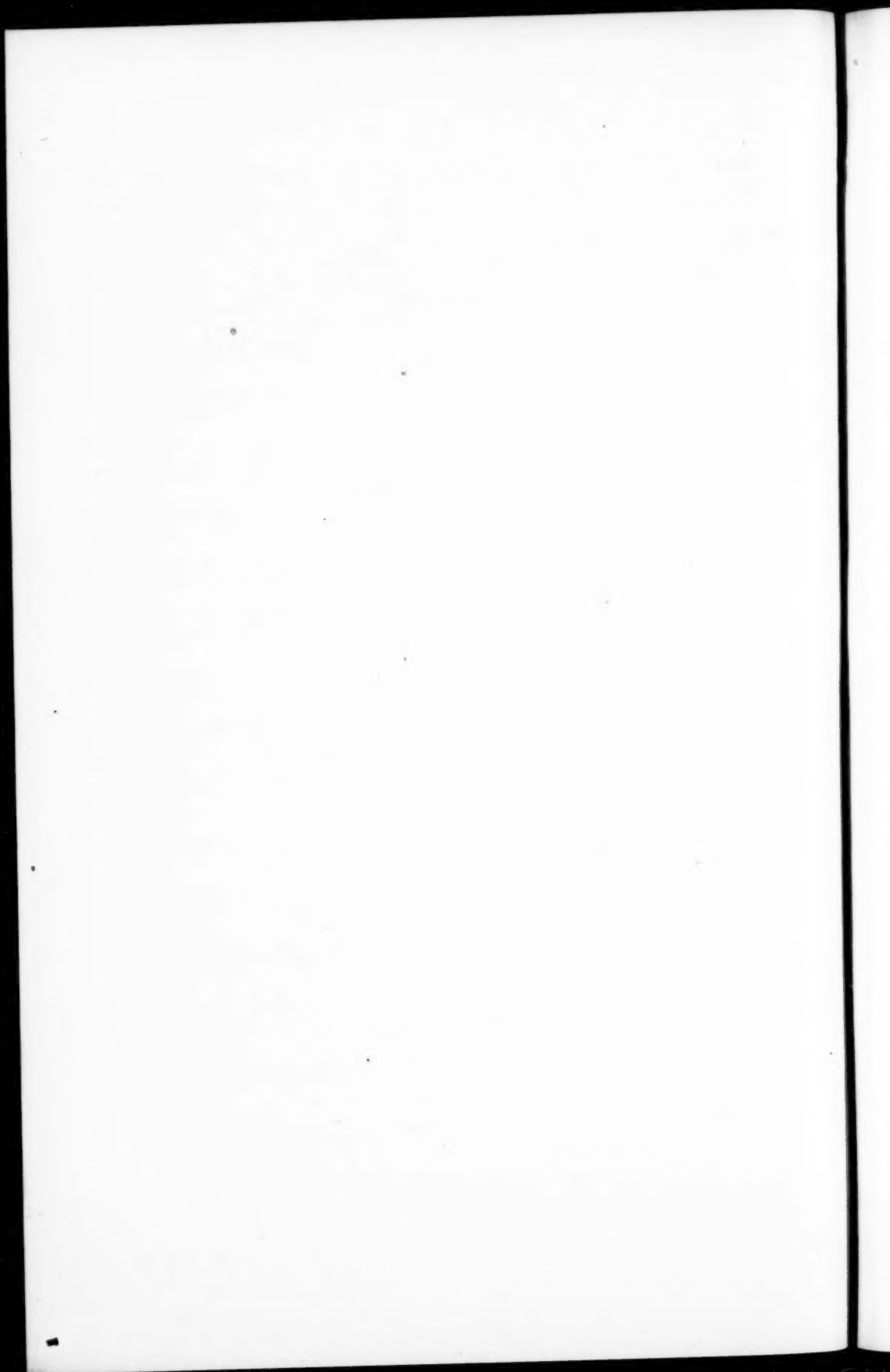
RAT PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.	5
New buildings, concrete foundations.	3

HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended June 26, 1915, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Total rats and mongoose taken.	377	Average number of traps set daily.	1,085
Rats trapped.	360	Cost per rat destroyed.	22½ cents.
Mongoose trapped.	16	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Rat found dead (Mus alexandrinus).	1	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.	311	Last case rat plague, Kalopa Stable, Paauhau, Hawaii, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Showing plague infection.	0	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii, Aug. 16, 1914.	
Classification of rats trapped:			
Mus alexandrinus.	182		
Mus musculus.	115		
Mus norvegicus.	46		
Mus rattus.	17		



PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for June, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Wisconsin:	
Baltimore County—		Milwaukee County.....	5
Fork.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	1
Mt. Winans.....	1	Waukesha County.....	2
Cecil County—		Total.....	8
Calvert.....	1		
Montgomery County—			
Laytonsville.....	1		
Sellman, R. F. D.....	1		
Total.....	5		

New York Reports for April and May, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New York (April):		New York (May)—Continued.	
Albany County.....	2	Clinton.....	1
Cattaraugus County.....	1	Columbia County.....	1
Erie County.....	5	Erie County.....	4
Monroe County.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
New York City.....	22	Schenectady County.....	1
Total.....	32	Suffolk County.....	1
		Ulster County.....	1
New York (May):		Westchester County.....	2
Albany County.....	1	New York City.....	27
Allegany County.....	1	Total.....	45
Chautauqua County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Jersey City, N. J.....		1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Butte, Mont.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	2		New Orleans, La.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	2	1	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.**California—San Francisco.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported that during the week ended July 3, 1915, 18 cases of diphtheria, with 6 deaths, were notified in San Francisco, Cal.

During the month of June, 1915, 146 cases of diphtheria, with 12 deaths, were reported in the city, making a total of 1,482 cases, with 138 deaths, reported from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915. These occurred by months as follows: July, 32 cases, 3 deaths; August, 29 cases, 1 death; September, 82 cases, 15 deaths; October, 72 cases, 13 deaths; November, 115 cases, 9 deaths; December, 199 cases, 15 deaths; January, 162 cases, 15 deaths; February, 156 cases, 17 deaths; March, 185 cases, 11 deaths; April, 129 cases, 8 deaths; May, 175 cases, 19 deaths; June, 146 cases, 12 deaths.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2187.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	.....	New Orleans, La.	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.	.....	1	New York, N. Y.	.....	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	.....	Orange, N. J.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	7	2	Pasadena, Cal.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	.....	Passaic, N. J.	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	5	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	.....
Detroit, Mich.	3	.....	Phoenix, Ariz.	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.	2	.....	Reading, Pa.	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	3	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	6	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	1	Trenton, N. J.	.....	1
New Castle, Pa.	1	.....		

GONORRHEA.**State Reports for June, 1915.**

During the month of June, 1915, cases of gonorrhea were notified in in States as follows: Vermont, 26; Wisconsin, 28.

MALARIA.**State Reports for June, 1915.**

During the month of June, 1915, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city, 4; New Jersey, 96.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.	2	.....	Newton, Mass.	2	.....
Boston, Mass.	3	.....	New York, N. Y.	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	.....	Worcester, Mass.	1	.....
Montclair, N. J.	1	.....		

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2187.

PELLAGRA.**Maryland Report for June, 1915.**

During the month of June, 1915, 1 case of pellagra was notified in the State of Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	3
Charleston, S. C.....	2	6	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	2	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	4	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	2	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	2			

PLAGUE.**California—Contra Costa County—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Hurley reported July 9, 1915, that a plague-infected ground squirrel was shot June 26, 1915, 6 miles east of San Pablo, Contra Costa County, Cal., making a total of four plague-infected squirrels found in Contra Costa County during the month of June, 1915.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	.....	Duluth, Minn.....	1	1
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	4
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	74	30	Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17	8	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	7
Clinton, Mass.....	2	.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	5			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for June, 1915.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		New Jersey:	
Howard County—		Gloucester County.....	1
Lisbon.....	2	Union County.....	1
Montgomery County—		Total.....	2
Germantown.....	1		
Total.....	3		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**New York Reports for April and May, 1915.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New York (April):		New York—Continued.	
Broome County.....	1	Wyoming County.....	1
Clinton County.....	1	New York City.....	4
Erie County.....	1	Total.....	12
Jefferson County.....	1		
Monroe County.....	1	New York (May):	
Orange County.....	1	New York City.....	4
Westchester County.....	1		

City Report for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

During the week ended July 3, 1915, one death from poliomyelitis was reported in New York, N. Y.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2187.

SMALLPOX.**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 17, 1915, new cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas as follows: Crawford, 5; Labette, 1; Reno, 2; Sedgwick, 3; Wilson, 2; Wyandotte, 1.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 17, 1915, three new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Martin County, Ceylon, 1; Swift County, Hayes Township, 1; Washington County, Cottage Grove, 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:						
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	1				1	
Worcester County—						
Snow Hill.....	5				5	
Total.....	6				6	
Wisconsin:						
Barron County.....	8				2	6
Columbia County.....	1					1
Crawford County.....	3				1	2
Dane County.....	4					4
Dodge County.....	1				1	
Door County.....	1			1		
Douglas County.....	13					13
Jefferson County.....	1		1			
La Crosse County.....	1			1		
Marinette County.....	2				2	
Milwaukee County.....	12					12
Portage County.....	4				4	
Sheboygan County.....	4				4	
Winnebago County.....	1					1
Total.....	56		1	2	14	39

New York Report for April and May, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
New York (April):						
Allegany County.....	3		1		2	
Cattaraugus County.....	7				7	
Chautauqua County.....	2				2	
Herkimer County.....	1		1			
Orange County.....	1				1	
Oswego County.....	1				1	
Westchester County.....	1				1	
New York City.....	1				1	
Total.....	17		2		15	
New York (May):						
Allegany County.....	1				1	
Cattaraugus County.....	4				4	
Erie County.....	1				1	
Niagara County.....	1				1	
Oneida County.....	1					1
Oswego.....	3				3	
Westchester County.....	1					1
Total.....	12				10	2

SMALLPOX—Continued.**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vermont (June 1-30):			Wyoming (Apr. 1-30):		
Counties—			Niobrara County—		
Franklin.....	2	.....	Lusk.....	2	.....
Orleans.....	23	.....	Wyoming (May 1-31):		
Windsor.....	2	.....	Sheridan County—		
Total.....	27	.....	Sheridan.....	1	.....

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	5	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	2	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	8	.....
Lima, Ohio.....	3	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	3	.....

SYPHILIS.**State Reports for June, 1915.**

During the month of June, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in States as follows: Vermont, 23; Wisconsin, 5.

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.**

During the week ended July 3, 1915, tetanus was reported in cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 death; Columbus, Ohio, 1 case, 1 death; Manchester, N. H., 1 case, 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2187.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Kansas—Ossawatimie.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported by telegraph June 19, 1915, that a sudden outbreak of typhoid fever had occurred at Ossawatimie, Kans., 23 cases of the disease having been notified, chiefly among workmen in the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City—Continued.	
Allegany County—		Washington County—	
Cumberland.....	4	Hagerstown.....	6
Luko.....	1	Hancock.....	1
Westernport.....	3	Keedysville.....	1
Carlos.....	1	Trego.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Harper's Ferry R. F. D.....	1
Annapolis.....	1	Wicomico County—	
Brooklyn.....	2	Bivalve.....	1
Curtis Bay.....	2	Salisbury.....	2
Sudley.....	1	Fruitland.....	1
Lothian.....	1	Salisbury R. F. D.....	1
Baltimore County—		Worcester County—	
Rider.....	1	Snow Hill.....	1
Parkton.....	1	Stockton.....	2
Hamilton.....	1	Berlin.....	1
Raspeburg.....	2	Total.....	94
West Forest Park.....	1	New Jersey:	
St. Marys Industrial School.....	5	Atlantic County.....	2
Halethorpe.....	1	Bergen County.....	3
Hampden.....	1	Burlington County.....	1
Roland Park.....	1	Camden County.....	5
St. Agnes Hospital.....	2	Cumberland County.....	2
Lutherville.....	1	Essex County.....	11
Rossville.....	1	Gloucester County.....	1
White Hall R. F. D.....	2	Hudson County.....	3
Calvert County—		Hunterdon County.....	3
Poplars.....	1	Mercer County.....	4
Cecil County—		Middlesex County.....	2
Fredericktown.....	1	Monmouth County.....	9
Dorchester County—		Ocean County.....	2
Vienna.....	1	Passaic County.....	6
Reids Grove.....	2	Salem County.....	2
Wingate.....	1	Somerset County.....	1
Church Creek.....	1	Sussex County.....	1
Cambridge.....	2	Union County.....	2
Frederick County—		Warren County.....	2
State Sanatorium.....	5	Total.....	62
Frederick R. F. D.....	1	Vermont:	
Blue Ridge Summit R. F. D.....	1	Bennington County.....	1
Harford County—		Chittenden County.....	1
Hickory.....	1	Essex County.....	1
Howard County—		Rutland County.....	2
Elk Ridge.....	1	Windham County.....	1
Montgomery County—		Total.....	6
Silver Spring.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Prince Georges County—		Columbia County.....	2
Laurel.....	3	Dane County.....	1
Hyattsville.....	2	Kenosha County.....	1
Cheltenham.....	1	Lafayette County.....	2
Mitchellville.....	1	Manitowoc County.....	1
Queen Annes County—		Milwaukee County.....	5
Centreville.....	1	Polk County.....	1
Barclay R. F. D.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	27
Stevensville.....	5	Vernon County.....	1
Somerset County—		Winnebago County.....	1
Eden R. F. D.....	1	Wood County.....	1
Upper Fairmount.....	1	Total.....	43
Marion.....	1		
Crisfield.....	1		
Talbot County—			
Trappe.....	1		
Easton.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

New York Reports for April and May, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New York (April):		New York (May)—Continued.	
Albany County.....	7	Broome County.....	1
Allegany County.....	2	Cattaraugus County.....	1
Cattaraugus County.....	2	Cayuga County.....	1
Cayuga County.....	1	Chautauqua County.....	3
Chautauqua County.....	1	Chemung County.....	2
Chenango County.....	1	Chenango County.....	2
Dutchess County.....	4	Clinton County.....	2
Erie County.....	8	Cortland County.....	2
Essex County.....	1	Delaware County.....	1
Franklin County.....	4	Dutchess County.....	1
Greene County.....	1	Erie County.....	10
Herkimer County.....	1	Essex County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	3	Franklin County.....	5
Monroe County.....	2	Herkimer County.....	2
Nassau County.....	2	Jefferson County.....	1
Niagara County.....	6	Monroe County.....	9
Oneida County.....	1	Nassau County.....	3
Onondaga County.....	3	Niagara County.....	4
Orange County.....	3	Oneida County.....	2
Oswego County.....	4	Onondaga County.....	1
Otsego County.....	3	Orange County.....	11
Rensselaer County.....	8	Orleans County.....	2
Rockland County.....	1	Oswego County.....	1
St. Lawrence County.....	2	Otsego County.....	1
Saratoga County.....	5	Putnam County.....	1
Schenectady County.....	3	Rensselaer County.....	4
Schoharie County.....	1	Rockland County.....	2
Steuben County.....	3	St. Lawrence County.....	1
Tioga County.....	3	Saratoga County.....	2
Tompkins County.....	3	Schenectady County.....	3
Ulster County.....	1	Schuyler County.....	1
Washington County.....	2	Steuben County.....	2
Westchester County.....	4	Suffolk County.....	3
New York City.....	81	Ulster County.....	5
Total.....	177	Washington County.....	1
New York (May):		Wayne County.....	2
Albany County.....	8	Westchester County.....	11
Allegany County.....	2	New York City.....	74
		Total.....	191

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	3	.....
Altoona, Pa.....	2	.....	Newark, N. J.....	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	11	4	New Haven, Conn.....	4	1
Boston, Mass.....	6	.....	New Orleans, La.....	14	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	27	4
Canton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	9	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	8	1	Orange, N. J.....	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	10	3	Phoenix, Ariz.....	3	1
Cumberland, Md.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	7	1	Portland, Oreg.....	3	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	5	2	Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	6	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	2	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	2	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	6	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	7	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	5	2
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....
Malden, Mass.....	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	3	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....	York, Pa.....	5	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.**New York—Rochester—Correction.**

The report of 3 cases of typhus fever at Rochester, N. Y., published July 16, 1915, page 2128, of the Public Health Reports, was an error. The cases should have been reported as typhoid fever.

City Report for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

During the week ended July 3, 1915, one case of typhus fever was notified in Baltimore, Md.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for June, 1915.**

State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City.....	35	213	89
New Jersey.....	390	.....	412
Vermont.....	62	58	17
Wisconsin.....	69	335	93

New York Reports for April and May, 1915.

During the month of April, 1915, 1,662 cases of diphtheria, 10,287 cases of measles, and 2,423 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the State of New York. During the month of May 1,721 cases of diphtheria, 12,244 cases of measles, and 2,036 cases of scarlet fever were notified in the same State.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	141	15	.....	47	.....	18	.....	33	13
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	158	53	2	133	2	42	1	78	14	
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	510	86	9	374	1	62	.....	197	70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	145	26	2	195	5	11	1	27	11	
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	158	23	1	13	.....	7	.....	18	15
New York, N. Y.....	5,468,190	1,247	348	22	920	19	147	9	370	151	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	380	41	2	421	4	20	.....	104	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	143	18	.....	87	1	23	3	28	17
St. Louis, Mo.....	745,988	172	24	1	156	1	4	.....	36	20
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	.....	12	5	199	2	5	.....	29	15
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	163	13	1	69	.....	2	.....	21	17
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,133	78	7	.....	59	1	11	.....	19	11
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	104	12	.....	30	.....	5	.....	31	15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	.....	7	1	7	1	9	1	16	3
Newark, N. J.....	390,000	87	11	.....	20	.....	10	.....	28	9
New Orleans, La.....	366,484	125	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	100	4	2	41	.....	7	.....	17	16

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915. (Esti- mated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:											
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	60	2		23		1		19		
Portland, Oreg.....	272,833	40	2		5				2		
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	45	8		7		8				
Rochester, N. Y.....	250,747	46			29		2		4		
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:											
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	34	9		2		1		2		
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	15	5		15		12		7		
Camden, N. J.....	104,349				2		1		9		
Dayton, Ohio.....	125,509	24			2		2		4		
Fall River, Mass.....	126,904		1				2		9		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	35	1		9				3		
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	27	8	1			3		5		
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	27	2		8		1		5		
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	16	4		13		3		7		
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,694	29			34		2		6		
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095		2		15		5		10		
Oakland, Cal.....	190,803		1		4		2		7		
Reading, Pa.....	105,094	24	2	1	11		2				
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	50	1		2		1		6		
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567	20	6	2			2				
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	25	2		31	1	1		6	3	
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,094		1								
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,840	46	2		21		4			10	
Trenton, N. J.....	109,212	43	3		9	1	1		4		
Worcester, Mass.....	150,523	40	1		1		2		6	3	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:											
Altoona, Pa.....	57,606	11	2								
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582		4		2		2		3		
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	4			1					1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	19	2	2			1		3		
Brockton, Mass.....	65,746	13	2	2	49		1		4		
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	13	3	1	2		4				
Charleston, S. C.....	60,427	39	1							5	
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	18			1		16				
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936		4		4	1	1			2	
Evansville, Ind.....	72,125	8							5	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	15			1		1		1	3	
Johnstown, Pa.....	66,585	19	2		2		1		3	2	
Kansas City, Kans.....	96,854				6		1		1	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,269								3		
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	21	5	1	7				4		
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	13	2		11	1	2		3		
Manchester, N. H.....	76,959	26			1				4	4	
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	20							1	2	
New Britain, Conn.....	52,203				1				2		
Norfolk, Va.....	88,076		1						5	5	
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	25	4	1	22		8		1	4	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	58,156	13			1	1	1				
Sacramento, Cal.....	61,806	14									
Saginaw, Mich.....	51,815	20								1	
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	17	4						1	1	
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	15	4	1	14		5		5	2	
Somerville, Mass.....	85,400	19	3		3		5		3	1	
South Bend, Ind.....	67,030	18	1		15		1				
Springfield, Ill.....	59,468	17	1		3		1			3	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	75,218	13			17				8	1	
York, Pa.....	50,543		4		1				9		
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.....	27,031	3									
Auburn, N. Y.....	36,947	13	1		2		1		3		
Brookline, Mass.....	31,934	2			3				1		
Butte, Mont.....	42,918	17	1		3				1		
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	15	1		11		2		3	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,688	5			5		1				
Cumberland, Md.....	25,564	3					1		3	1	
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	12									
Dubuque, Iowa.....	39,650									1	
East Orange, N. J.....	41,155		2						2		

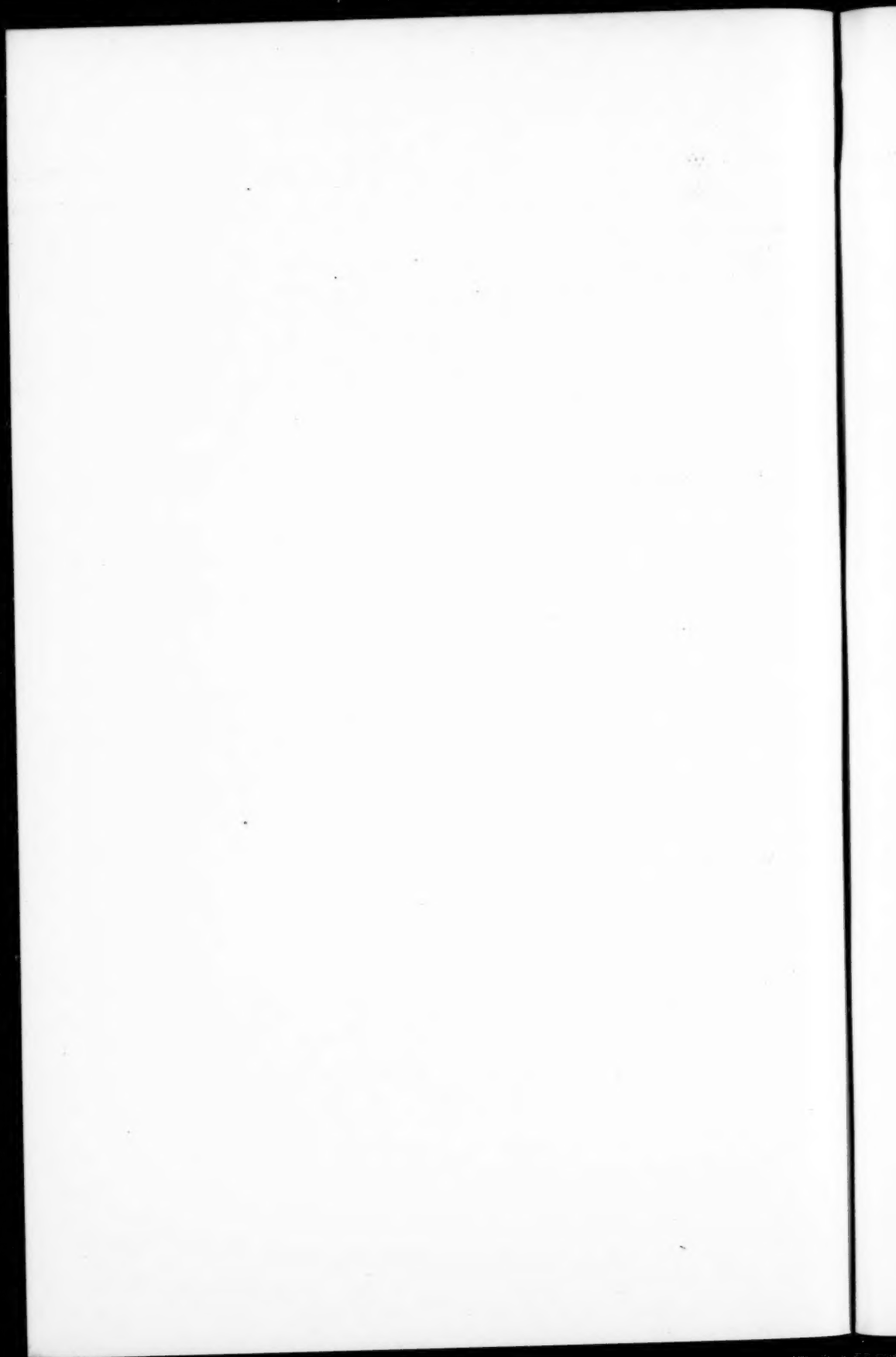
* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended July 3, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	2			1		3				
Everett, Mass.	38,307	6	2				1		3		
Everett, Wash.	33,767	5			1		1			1	
Fitchburgh, Mass.	41,144	9		1				1		1	
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	13					1				
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	9	1		13		1		4		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	6					1		6	1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	8	2		5				1	1	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	9			4					1	
Lima, Ohio.	34,644	6					1				
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		2		2		1				
Madison, Wis.	30,084									1	
Medford, Mass.	25,737	4			2		1				
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	7								1	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		1				1		4		
Newport, Ky.	31,722	6	2		1				2	2	
Newport, R. I.	29,631	9			1				3	2	
Newton, Mass.	43,085	4			17		3		2	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	9			1				2		
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	9	1							1	
Orange, N. J.	32,524	9	1						6	2	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859				3				3		
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		6		5				5		
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	10	1						1	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	11			3					1	
Racine, Wis.	45,507	9	1		25		1				
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	7	3							2	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,394	7									
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	3					1				
Stockton, Cal.	34,508		2		4						
Superior, Wis.	45,285	10	2				1			2	
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	14			4					3	
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	7			39		3		4		
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,007	10					3		2	4	
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	4	1								
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	14								2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406				1						
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	9							6		
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316						2				
Braddock, Pa.	21,310		1		2		2		1		
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	4									
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4							2	1	
Concord, N. H.	22,480	7									
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	11									
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	4	2				1		2		
Key West, Fla.	21,437	3					1				
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	4			2		1				
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	2	1		1		1				
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	2									
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4			5						
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	3			12						
New London, Conn.	20,771	6					1		2	1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	8	1						7	2	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	1					1		1		
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	9								2	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	8			2		1				
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	3	2				3				
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	6			2				2	1	
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	2	1		1						
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	9							1		
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	9								1	

* Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.



FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Campaign Against Smallpox—Hankow.

A campaign against smallpox was begun at Hankow January 20 and closed May 20, 1915. Twelve vaccination stations were opened, the number being later increased to 14. The total number of free vaccinations performed was 15,108.

Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended May 22, 1915, out of 4,455 rats examined at Hongkong, 10 were found plague infected.

Plague-Infected Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended June 5, 1915, out of 236 rats examined at Shanghai, 6 were found plague infected.

CURAÇAO.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid fever was reported prevalent, with an estimated number of 100 cases, urban and rural, on the island of Curaçao, West Indies, June 25, 1915. Only two fatalities from the disease were notified. (Population of the island, 31,400.)

GERMANY.

Typhus Fever.¹

During the two weeks ended June 5, 1915, 23 cases of typhus fever, occurring among soldiers and persons connected with the military service, were notified in Germany. During the same period typhus fever was reported present among prisoners of war in 17 Government districts and in Baden and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended June 19, 1915, 508 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found. The total number of rats examined from July 25, 1914, to June 19, 1915, was 10,148.

¹ Received out of date. See Public Health Reports, July 16, 1915, p. 2144.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—Cape Province.

A fatal case of plague occurred on a farm in Tarka district, Cape Province, June 2, 1915.¹

ZANZIBAR.

Plague—Examination of Rats—Zanzibar.

During the month of March, 1915, a fatal case of plague was notified at Zanzibar.

Rats have been examined at Zanzibar as follows: Month of March, 1915, 3,752; month of April, 1915, 3,552. No plague infection was found.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1915.²

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	June 13-19.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-10.....	23	7	
Cairo.....	May 7-June 3.....	70	65	
Port Said.....	.....do.....	2	3	
Germany.....	May 23-June 5.....	23	.....	Among military. Present among prisoners of war in 17 districts, Baden, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Bremen.....	May 30-June 12.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 14-25.....	.....	1	
Saloniki.....	May 30-June 12.....	.....	6	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31.....	5	1	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-13.....	2	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	May 16-22.....	9	2	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 6-12.....	1	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Mersina.....	May 23-29.....	2	.....

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Apr. 25-May 8.....	645	.....	Mainly among soldiers, prisoners of war, and persons from Galicia; 6 among the civil population, of which 1 in Vienna.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	May 16-22.....	.....	1	
China:				
Hungtaohotze Station.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1	.....	On Eastern Chinese Ry.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	13	3	Mid-Java.
Do.....	Apr. 27-May 10.....	22	4	West Java.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 3.....	65	19	

¹ Public Health Reports, June 4, 1915, p. 1712.

² From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....	May 16-22.....	12	.....	In German soldiers and 1 prison-camp employee; among prisoners of war in 14 districts and in Saxony and Hesse.
Do.....	June 6-12.....	12	.....
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 30-June 5.....	.....	1	
Breslau.....	do.....	5	.....
Königsberg.....	June 6-12.....	3	.....
Leipzig.....	do.....	.....	1	
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Dublin.....	May 23-June 12.....	5	.....
Glasgow.....	May 29.....	1	.....
Italy:				
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-27.....	.....	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	75	26	
Petrograd.....	May 9-15.....	5	.....
Warsaw.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31, Prevalent.
Serbia.....	Apr. 27.....	.....	.....
Switzerland:				
Zürich.....	May 30-June 5.....	1	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 9-15.....	.....	.....	Present.
Harput.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jaffa.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	4	3	
Mersina.....	May 9-15.....	.....	2	
Tarsus.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary: ²				
Austria.....				May 16-22: Cases, 31; deaths, 8, Military.
Bohemia.....	May 16-22.....	9	4	
Galicia.....	do.....	4	1	
Lower Austria.....	do.....	9	1	
Vienna.....	do.....	6	.....
Moravia.....	do.....	1	.....
Styria.....	do.....	1	.....
Upper Austria.....	do.....	7	2	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 10-17.....	21	3	
Hungary.....	May 3-9.....	24	6	
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 23-29.....	.....	17	
Madras.....	May 30-June 5.....	1	1	
Indo China:				
Saigon.....	May 16-22.....	108	30	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-May 15.....	.....	4	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 23-29.....	1	1	
Cuba:				
Guanabacoa.....	July 5.....	1	.....
Egypt:				
Fayoum, province.....	June 11-13.....	7	3	
Minieh, province.....	June 12.....	1	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.² Received out of date.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 23, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Basseln.....	May 16-22.....	17	10	
Bombay.....	May 29-June 5.....	17	15	
Calcutta.....	May 23-29.....	175	5	
Karachi.....	May 23-June 5.....	18	154	
Rangoon.....	May 23-29.....	5	17	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	May 31-June 13.....	189	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 16-22.....	1	123	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Tarka, district.....	June 2.....	1	1	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 9-15.....	124		
Vienna.....	do.....	28		
Do.....	May 30-June 3.....	7	3	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 23-June 12.....	14	7	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 23-29.....	2	1	
China:				
Chungking.....	May 23-29.....			Present
Shanghai.....	May 31-June 6.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-10.....	11	3	
Cairo.....	May 7-June 3.....	10	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 29-June 5.....	23	15	
Calcutta.....	May 23-29.....		35	
Karachi.....	do.....	1	3	
Rangoon.....	do.....	10	3	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 24-July 4.....		2	
Frontera.....	June 13-19.....	10		
Mazatlan.....	June 23-29.....		2	
Monterey.....	June 28-July 4.....	1		
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	Soldier from San Geronimo
Vera Cruz.....	June 21-27.....	10		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 12-19.....	3		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	May 16-22.....	39	8	
Riga.....	May 23-June 12.....	30		Mar. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 89; deaths, 22.
Spain:				
Valencia.....	June 20-26.....	5		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 9-15.....	3		

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915.

CHOLERA.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-8.....	2		
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	3	3	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-May 15.....	116	41	96 cholera carriers in 3 localities.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-24.....	21	3	14 among soldiers.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-May 23.....	119	47	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....	8	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-8.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-May 22....	44	39	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-May 8.....		19	Epidemic.
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-May 22....	87	108	
Madras.....	May 2-29.....	3	4	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-May 1.....	1	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 2-15.....	156	52	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 284; deaths, 178.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	2	
Cochin China.....	do.....	243	158	
Tonkin.....	do.....	38	18	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-15.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-16.....	2	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 2-15.....			Present. Present in Sio-Kho Valley, 60 miles inland.
Hongkong.....	May 9-29.....	27	23	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,864.
Surabaya.....	Apr. 18-May 15....	5	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-27.....		1	Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 48.
Assiut, province.....	May 14-June 3....	7	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-June 10....	30	4	
Galloubek, province.....	May 14-27.....	1		
Minieh, province.....	do.....	4	2	
Port Said.....	May 28-June 10....	4	2	
Hawaii:				
Pauahau.....	June 29.....	1		
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-May 15....		28	
Bombay.....	May 2-15.....	85	77	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-May 22....		48	
Henzada.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Karachi.....	May 2-22.....	289	232	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....		1	
Mingyam.....	Apr. 5-17.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-May 1.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-May 22....	40	11	Apr. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 40; deaths, 39.
Toungoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....		38	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-15.....	3	2	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Provinces:				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	36	33	
Cambodia.....	do.....	18	18	
Cochin China.....	do.....	19	7	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	May 30-June 5....	2	2	
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 3-9.....	1		
Lima (city).....	do.....	1		
Mollendo.....	do.....	1		
Salaverry.....	Apr. 26-May 2.....	2		
Trujillo.....	May 3-9.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-May 15....	3	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-15.....	418	293	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

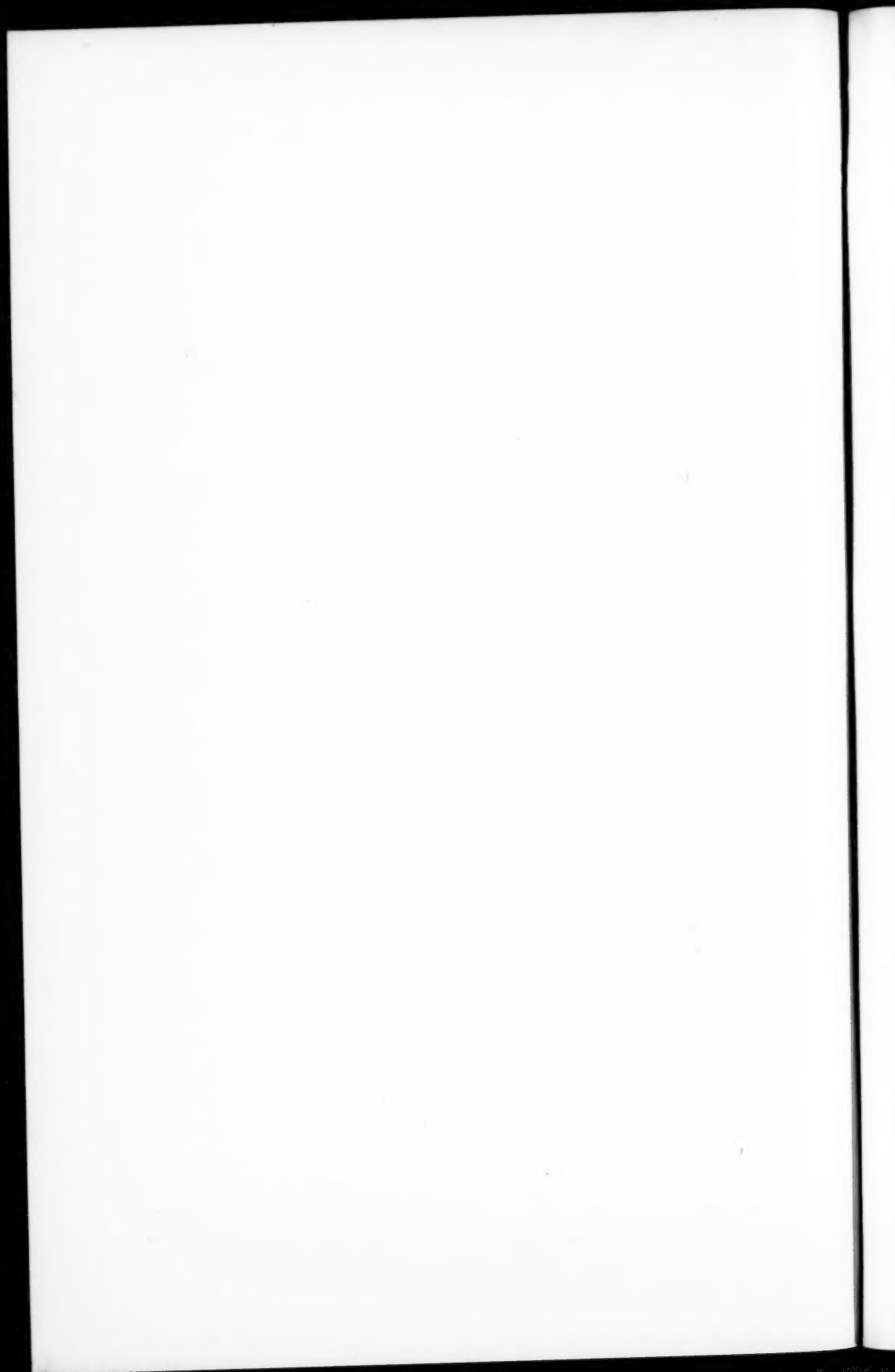
Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle District—				
Kurri.....	May 26.....	2		
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	Apr. 20.....	1		At Point Nepean quarantine station, from S. S. Lord Derby from Rangoon.
Western Australia—				
Fremantle.....	Apr. 27.....	1		At Woodman's Point quarantine station, from S. S. City of Baroda from Calcutta via Colombo.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-8.....	151		
Vienna.....	May 23-29.....	15	4	Total in Vienna, Aug. 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases, 1,487; deaths, 316.
Budapest.....	May 2-15.....	60	1	
Dalmatia (Province).....	May 2-8.....	1		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-May 22.....	74	17	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	June 1-30.....	2	4	
Sarnia.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 6-26.....	5		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-July 3.....	6		
Sherbrooke.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-22.....	19	6	
China:				
Foochow.....	May 9-22.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 9-29.....	4	1	
Shanghai.....	May 9-30.....	2	2	Natives
Tientsin.....	May 16-22.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-May 8.....	59	20	Mid Java.
Do.....	Apr. 27-May 15.....	227	65	West Java.
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....		15	Natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 3.....	11	4	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....		2	
Germany.....				Total, May 16-22, 1915: 1 case.
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Government districts—				
Gumbinnen.....	May 23-29.....	2		
Marienwerder.....	do.....	2		
Oppeln.....	May 16-June 12.....	3		Prisoners of war.
Posen.....	May 30-June 5.....	3		
Great Britain:				
London.....	May 30-June 12.....	3		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-29.....		1	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 2-8.....		1	
Bombay.....	May 2-29.....	110	61	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-May 22.....		183	
Karachi.....	May 2-22.....	21	1	
Madras.....	May 2-29.....	8	3	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-24.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-May 22.....	44	18	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Present.
Cambodia.....	do.....	23	5	
Cochin China.....	do.....	12		
Tonkin.....	do.....	56	12	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island.....	May 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	June 7-27.....		6	
Frontera.....	May 23-June 12.....	59	28	
Monterey.....	June 14-27.....	5		
Progreso.....	June 6-26.....	2	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-20.....	19	17	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to July 16, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-June 12...	15	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-15.....	25	13	
Riga.....	May 9-22.....	18	.....
Warsaw.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914; Cases, 51; deaths, 16.
Serbia.....	Apr. 21-May 3....	356	.....
Spain:				
Seville.....	May 1-31.....	.....	4	
Valencia.....	May 30-June 19...	29	7	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 8....	3	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-June 12....	13	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Present.
Jaffa.....	May 9-15.....	1	.....
Haifa.....	May 3-9.....	4	.....
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Do.



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Vinegar—State Commissioner of Health to Determine Methods for the Estimation of Solids and of Acetic Acid. (Chap. 239, Act May 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 67 of chapter 57 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 600 of the acts of the year 1911, is hereby amended by striking out after the words "cider-vinegar solids," in the sixth line, the words "upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water," and by adding at the end of the section the words "The commissioner of health shall determine or cause to be determined, from time to time, analytical methods for the estimation of solids and of acetic acid in vinegar, and said methods shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health. No person shall estimate the solids or the acetic acid content of vinegar for determining the composition or value of said vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or in selling, or for the purpose of inspection, by methods other than those published as herein described," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 67. Vinegar shall contain no added or artificial coloring matter, and shall contain not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid. Cider vinegar shall in addition contain not less than $1\frac{1}{16}$ per cent by weight of cider vinegar solids. If vinegar contains any added or artificial coloring matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, or if cider vinegar contains less than the required amount of acidity or of cider vinegar solids, it shall be deemed to be adulterated. The commissioner of health shall determine or cause to be determined, from time to time, analytical methods for the estimation of solids and of acetic acid in vinegar, and said methods shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health. No person shall estimate the solids or the acetic acid content of vinegar for determining the composition or value of said vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or in selling, or for the purpose of inspection, by methods other than those published as herein described."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon the 1st day of July, in the year 1915.

Bread—Substances to be Used in—Inspection of Bakeries. (Chap. 258, Act May 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Bread manufactured to be sold by the loaf shall be made from one or more of the following substances: Wheat flour, rye flour, corn flour, lard, vegetable oils, butter, sugar, malt extract, corn sirup, salt, yeast, water, milk, corn sugar, cereal flakes, and any other substance commonly sold at retail as food. Bread in the manufacture of which any other materials are added shall have affixed thereto a label upon which shall be distinctly and conspicuously printed in straight parallel lines of plain,

uncondensed, legible type in gothic letters not less than one-fourth of an inch high, in the English language, well spaced on a plain ground, a statement indicating the presence of such other materials: *Provided, however,* That no materials of any kind shall be used which are poisonous or which are injurious to health.

SEC. 2. Whoever by himself or by his agents, or as the servant or agent of another, violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 3. The State department of health, boards of health of cities and towns, and their authorized agents, shall have the right to enter all bakeries and other places where bread is made or baked for sale, and may take samples of bread and specimens of all materials used in the manufacture of bread. Whoever prevents, obstructs, or interferes with the State department of health, a board of health, or any agent of the department or of any such board in the performance of its or his duties as specified herein, or hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any inspection or examination authorized hereby, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Physicians and Midwives—Registration Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All physicians and all midwives who practice their calling within the corporate limits of the city of Newport News must register their names and addresses with the secretary of the board of health. No person shall exercise the duties of the midwife in the absence of an attending physician without first obtaining from the health officer, or his deputy, a permit to do so. This permit shall be exercised subject to such other rules and regulations as the board of health may adopt, and shall be good for only 12 months, unless sooner revoked by the health officer.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 2. Every physician or midwife practicing in the corporation under whose charge or superintendence a birth shall hereafter take place shall make true and exact register of such birth in ink on blanks furnished by the board of health, for which purpose a supply of blanks shall be kept on hand by said physician or midwife. This form shall set forth, as far as can be ascertained, the full name of the child (if name has been conferred, if not, a supplementary report containing name must be sent in later), its sex, color, full name and occupation of its parents, the date and place of birth, and such other data as may be necessary to properly record the facts. This certificate must be duly signed by the doctor or midwife, and sent to the office of the board of health within 10 days from the birth of the child. In case the birth of a child shall occur without the attendance of a physician or midwife, or should no other person be in attendance upon the mother immediately thereafter, it shall become the duty of the parent or parents of such child to report its birth to the board of health in a manner and within the above period required. Reports of births must include all above four months in utero. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section will be punishable by a fine not less than \$2 nor more than \$10.

SEC. 3. The board of health shall provide books and bookkeeping devices, in which shall be registered the returns made to it of the births and deaths which may occur within the corporation, together with such other information as may be indicated by the standard forms approved by the bureau of the census at Washington. The registry of births and deaths shall be kept in separate records, with general indexes to same, and said registers shall at all times be accessible to the public, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the board of health. Said registers shall, when possible, be kept in a fireproof receptacle, and, after a reasonable time, be filed with the clerk of the court as a part of the corporation records.

SEC. 4. Whenever any person shall die within the limits of the corporation it shall be the duty of the physician who attended such person during his or her last illness, or of the coroner when the case comes within the range of his duties, to furnish within 24 hours after death in question a certificate, written in ink, to the board of health, setting forth as far as can be ascertained the name, name of parents, age, color, residence, place of birth, occupation, condition, date, and cause of death of person de-

ceased. Any physician who shall neglect or refuse to make the reports herein required shall be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 5. In case of any person who shall die within the corporation without the attendance of a physician or if the attending physician neglects or refuses to furnish the certificate required, it shall be the duty of any undertaker who may have charge of the burial and the right of any other person acquainted with the facts of the case to report the same to the health board, who shall thereupon be authorized to give the required certificate, provided it be not a case requiring the attendance of the coroner.

Burial—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 6. No interment of the dead body of any human being or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery within the corporation limits or in any cemetery or by any other means within the limits of the corporate jurisdiction shall be made without a permit granted therefor by the board of health, not otherwise than in accordance therewith. And no permit shall be issued by the said board except on presentation first of a duly executed certificate of death; nor shall any permit be issued for burial in private or in places other than those provided and recognized as public cemeteries; and no sexton, undertaker, or other person shall assist in or assent to, to allow such interment or other disposition for which such permit has not been given authorizing same, and it shall be the duty of every person having such permit to preserve and return the same to the board of health as provided in section 8, and any person violating this section may be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 7. No undertaker or other person shall remove from the city the remains of any dead person to any place beyond the corporation limits without first procuring a permit to do so from the board of health, under the penalty of a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 8. Every sexton or other person or official in charge of any cemetery or burial ground within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city of Newport News shall, on the first of each month, make a report to the board of health of all burials made by him or his assistants during the preceding month, which report shall contain all items of information relative to the said decedent called for in the forms furnished for that purpose by the board of health.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Vaccination—Hospitalization—Placarding—Disinfection—School Attendance—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Wherever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board of health that a malignant or contagious disease prevails without the jurisdiction of the city of Newport News, endangering the health of the community, it shall be their duty to declare a quarantine against the introduction of said disease into the city, and make such regulations for the preservation of the health of the citizens as may be necessary to protect them.

SEC. 2. Immediately upon receipt of the information of any case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, or other contagious or infectious disease existing within the city of Newport News, it shall be the duty of the health officer or his agent to visit the case or cases, and, in his discretion, establish a strict quarantine on any or all persons on the premises, or to remove the case to a detention hospital or camp, and quarantine the persons remaining for such time as in his discretion may be necessary. He shall report to the chief of police the names of all persons violating the quarantine, and the chief of police shall thereupon cause the arrest and removal to a detention camp any person disobeying quarantine orders.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall knowingly bring into the limits of the city of Newport News any person known or suspicious of having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other severe contagious disease, or who shall knowingly bring into the city of Newport News the body of any person having died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or any other severe contagious disease, may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, except as provided by the State statute concerning the shipment of bodies of persons having died of contagious diseases.

SEC. 4. When the board of health shall so order, it shall be the duty of the principal or the person in charge of each of the several public or private or other schools of Newport News to see that each teacher and scholar and those making application to enter such school shall be successfully vaccinated and shall require from such person a certificate of successful vaccination by a practicing physician. If vaccination has not been successful, a certificate can only be issued by the health officer. Certificates of vaccination shall be good for such length of time as shall be determined by the board of health.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board of health that smallpox prevails or is in imminent danger of prevailing within the limits of its jurisdiction, the board of health may, in its discretion, cause all unvaccinated persons within these limits to be vaccinated with genuine vaccine matter at the cost of the city.

SEC. 6. In case of an epidemic of any severe contagious or infectious disease occurring in the city, the board of health may employ such additional physicians for such length of time as may be necessary to protect the health of the city of Newport News and to control said disease, and shall fix the compensation to be paid for such service, subject to the approval of the city council.

SEC. 7. (a) *Report of cases.*—All contagious and infectious diseases to be reported to the health officer.

(1) Every physician who attends any person in the city of Newport News affected with scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), measles, German measles, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken-pox, erysipelas, whooping cough, mumps, or other diseases declared by the health officer to be dangerous to the public health, shall report the same to the health officer, in writing, within 24 hours from the time of such attendance, on cards furnished by the health department, giving the name of the disease, the name, age, sex, and color of patient, and the number and name of the street, or shall otherwise designate the location of the house or dwelling place where such patient may be found. A report by telephone shall be required in addition in the case of persons affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), or smallpox.

(2) In the absence or disability of any physician in attendance on such case, or in default of such physician the head of the family or some other member of the family where the patient is located shall make a report as specified in the preceding paragraph.

(3) Hotel and boarding house keepers, managers of public and private schools, nurses, where no physician is in attendance, and teachers in public and private schools, and finally any person who is aware of the existence of any of the diseases enumerated where there is no physician in attendance or where the case has not been reported shall make a report of the same to the health officer, as specified in paragraph 1, section 7, of this section.

(b) *Separate reports required for each case.*—(1) Every physician or other person, as specified in subdivision (a) of this section, shall make separate reports for each and every case occurring in the family or in the same dwelling place.

(2) Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, and owing to the nature of the disease reports of cases of tuberculosis shall be made on special cards furnished by the board of health for that purpose.

(c) *Suspected cases to be reported.*—(1) Any physician who attends any person whom he suspects of being ill of any of the diseases enumerated in subdivision (a) of this section, but on which he is not able to make a positive diagnosis at the time of the first visit, or who has reason to suspect disease whether in attendance of same or not, shall report the same to the health officer as a suspicious case on the card furnished by the health department. Such a case will not be placarded unless a warranting diagnosis is established. When the diagnosis is established, the physician in attendance shall inform the family and others living in the same dwelling place as the patient of probable nature of the disease and shall instruct them in the maintenance of the same precautions which are prescribed when a diagnosis is positive.

(d) *Death or recovery from contagious or infectious diseases to be reported to the health officer.*—(1) When any person ill of any contagious or infectious disease recovers or dies, the attending physician shall at once notify the board of health. But no person shall certify knowingly or negligently that any person had recovered from any disease aforesaid until such patient is in such condition as to be free from danger of communicating the disease to other persons.

SEC. 8. *Quarantine and isolation.*—(a) Quarantine to be established in certain cases:

(1) Immediately upon receiving notice of the existence of any of the diseases enumerated in section 7a, the health officer or agent shall investigate the same and shall take such measures as hereinafter provided to prevent the spreading of such disease.

(2) The health officer shall remove, or cause to be removed, any person affected with scarlet fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), smallpox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis to the city quarantine tent, or shall establish or cause to be established proper quarantine at the dwelling place so affected, provided that house quarantine can be carried out without danger to the general public.

(3) In cases of house quarantine, a warning card shall be so displayed on the front and rear of the presence [sic] of the disease within, provided that where the family lives above a storeroom the card shall not be placed on the store door, provided there is one entrance separate from the store; and no unauthorized person shall tear down or in any way deface any placard or signal of warning placed under direction of the board of health.

(4) No person who has been in contact with a person having any of the above-named diseases in paragraph 2, excepting the attending physician or health officer, shall leave the premises or come in contact with anyone other than the patient unless properly disinfected and permitted to do so by the health officer.

(5) The members of the family who work out must either board and room at another house or stop work and stay at the house quarantined.

(6) The health officer or agent may, after personal investigation of the premises wherein a contagious case or cases exist, issue a written permit to wage earners to enter and leave the premises during the period of quarantine, providing that he finds that such modifications of quarantine will not endanger the public health. Neither this nor any other modification of quarantine will be permitted excepting with the written consent of the health officer, and no modification of quarantine will be allowed in the case of any wage earner who is engaged in the production, sale, or manufacture of wearing apparel, bedding, articles of food or drink, cigars, cigarettes, or candy. If he is so employed he shall be required to take a disinfecting bath and put on disinfected clothing and leave the premises.

(7) Milkmen must empty milk delivered to infected premises into canned containers placed outside of the door of such premises. They must not enter such premises nor remove milk bottles, or accept money or tickets therefrom until the house has been fumigated and the bottles have been sterilized. If bottles have been delivered they must not be taken from the house until the case is terminated and the bottles have been sterilized under instructions of the health officer.

(8) Grocerymen and other persons delivering merchandise are forbidden to enter such premises or remove packages, money, or other articles therefrom.

(9) Laundrymen are forbidden to enter such premises or to remove any clothing therefrom until such articles have first been boiled or otherwise sterilized under instructions of the health officer.

(10) No one shall remove anything from such premises except by permission of the health officer. No one shall enter any infected portion of such premises except physicians and health inspectors except by permission of the health officer.

(11) No cat, dog, or other household domestic animal shall be allowed to run in and out of the house during the quarantine period. Such animals must be either kept inside or tied up outside, or kept away from the premises altogether. If such animals are kept in the house during the quarantine period they must be disinfected under the instructions of the health officer before being allowed to run loose.

(12) Representatives of the health department shall visit the premises from time to time, as they see fit, to observe the efficiency of the quarantine, and for such purposes shall have the right of entering at any time.

(13) Cases which can not or do not comply with the above requirements will be taken to the pest tent.

(14) It shall be the duty of the attending physician to instruct those dwelling in the same house as the patient of the provisions of the regulations and of the meaning of the quarantine.

(15) The health department shall issue to each family in quarantine a circular setting forth in simple language the rules of the quarantine and the rules to be observed in the care of these cases.

(16) The period of quarantine will be reckoned from the date on which the case was reported to the health officer, or from the day on which the first symptoms appeared: *Provided*, That the attending physician certifies to the latter, in writing, to the health officer.

(17) The minimum period of quarantine for scarlet fever shall be 30 days, with such additional time as may be necessary for complete recovery of the case. No case under any circumstances shall be released until desquamation has absolutely and entirely ceased, and until all nose and ear discharges have healed.

(18) The minimum period of quarantine for cases of diphtheria shall be 14 days, except where two successive negative cultures are made on two successive days, and then the minimum period shall be 7 days, provided that antitoxin has been used.

(19) The minimum period of quarantine in cases of smallpox shall be 20 days, with such additional time as is necessary for complete recovery of the case. No patient shall be discharged until desquamation has entirely ceased.

(20) The minimum period of quarantine for cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be 14 days, with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

SEC. 9. (1) Patients affected with measles, mumps, whooping cough, chicken-pox, or anterior poliomyelitis will be isolated at home, and those living in the same premises who are not affected with the disease will be permitted to leave the premises to attend to their regular duties except when such individuals are associated with the children away from quarantined houses: *Provided further*, That the health officer shall give notice to the public by placing a placard, with the name of the disease, in a conspicuous place on the building as in quarantine. If these regulations are not complied with to the satisfaction of the health officer the patient and other occupants of the house shall be placed under strict quarantine, as described in section 8, subdivision (a) of these regulations.

(2) The minimum period of isolation in cases of measles shall be 21 days, with such additional time as is necessary for the complete recovery of the case.

(3) Cases of whooping cough shall be isolated until paroxysmal cough has entirely ceased.

(4) Cases of mumps shall be isolated at least 21 days, or until recovery is complete; that is, until swelling has subsided.

(5) Cases of chicken-pox shall be isolated at least 14 days, or until recovery is complete.

SEC. 10. *Disinfection and fumigation*—(1) *Health officer to terminate quarantine and isolation.*—Upon receipt of notice from the attending physician of the complete recovery of any person affected with any of the aforesaid diseases, the health officer may terminate the quarantine or isolation: *Provided*, That the minimum period of quarantine or isolation, as set forth in section 9, has elapsed. He shall remove the placard and shall cause the premises to be fumigated, if necessary, and the patient and attendant to be disinfected in such manner as provided by the board of health.

(2) The fumigation of the premises shall be done only by an inspector of the board of health and under the supervision of the health department.

SEC. 11. *Exclusion of children from school*—(a) *Health officer to report contagious and infectious diseases to the superintendent of schools.*—(1) The health officer shall make a daily report, or when necessary, to the superintendent of schools, giving the names and addresses of all contagious and infectious cases reported to him within the previous 24 hours.

(2) It shall be the duty of any principal or teacher of any private or public day, night, or Sunday school, to report to the board of health the name and residence of any child affected with any contagious or infectious disease, as enumerated in this ordinance, who shall present himself or herself for attendance at such school.

(3) When any child is taken from any school building ill with a contagious disease, the room from which the child was taken shall be fumigated or disinfected within 12 hours, under supervision of the board of health.

(b) *Children readmitted to schools, when.*—(1) Children affected with any of the following diseases will be given certificates from the health officer or his agent recommending admission to school as follows:

Scarlet fever, 10 days after quarantine is terminated; diphtheria, at the termination of quarantine; smallpox, 15 days after quarantine is terminated; epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, when recovery is complete; measles, at the termination of isolation; chicken pox, at the termination of isolation; whooping cough, 15 days after paroxysmal cough has ceased; mumps, 10 days after all swelling has subsided; anterior poliomyelitis, when recovery is complete.

(c) *Contacts residing in the same dwelling place as the patient, to be excluded from school.*—

(1) No child or other person residing in the same premises as the patient shall be permitted to attend any public, private, Sunday, or sectarian schools, and teachers of public and private schools are hereby required to exclude any and all children from said school until expiration of the quarantine or isolation period for the last person so affected have been properly isolated during the quarantine period [sic]. Otherwise, exclusion for contacts shall continue for the following periods: Scarlet fever, 7 days; diphtheria, 7 days; smallpox, 14 days (unless vaccinated); epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 14 days; anterior poliomyelitis, 14 days.

(d) *Contacts residing in a dwelling place other than that of the patient to be excluded from school.*—(1) Any child residing in the same premises where an outbreak of any of the contagious diseases enumerated at the time of the outbreak may be allowed, after taking a disinfectant bath and after putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults and, providing the disease has not been contracted at the end of the period herein specified, will be given a certificate by the health officer recommending readmission to the school. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, each 7 days; smallpox, epidemic cerebrospinal

meningitis, measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, mumps, and anterior poliomyelitis, each 14 days.

SEC. 12. *Transportation of cases.*—(1) Infected persons shall not move about or be moved about in the city or expose themselves in such manner as to endanger the general public. Cases shall be transported only by special permission of the health officer.

(2) In case of the removal from one dwelling place to another of any person affected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to at once make a written report of such removal to the health department on special cards for reporting cases of tuberculosis. In case there is no physician in attendance, it shall be the duty of the head of the family or other person who may have reason to believe that such person is affected with such disease to report such removal to the board of health.

SEC. 13. *Precautions to be taken by those attending patients affected with contagious and infectious diseases.*—(1) Every person in attendance upon a case of contagious and infectious disease shall exercise due precaution to prevent the transmission of the disease.

(2) Nurses who have been caring for a case of contagious disease shall, upon the termination of the quarantine, take a disinfectant bath and shampoo, and shall put on disinfected clothes.

SEC. 14. Owners or occupants of all residences, tenements, or rooms within the city of Newport News where smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, scarlatina, measles, or other highly contagious or infectious diseases exist shall, either directly or through their physician, notify the board of health of the existence and character of such disease. The board of health, or the health officer, or his deputy shall thereupon place on the house door, porch, or fence a card with the name of the disease printed thereon. The necessary card shall be prepared by the board of health, at the expense of the city of Newport News, and shall be furnished to the citizens without cost, and shall be at least 6 inches square, and the letters in which the name of the disease is printed shall be in large type, so as to be easily read at a distance of 20 feet. For smallpox, a yellow card shall be provided; for diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other highly contagious or infectious diseases, a white card. All physicians having in charge any disease of the character above mentioned shall at once report it to the board of health. On receipt of the information of the existence of such disease, the health officer shall notify the superintendent of public schools, who shall prevent any teachers, scholars, or employees residing in such residence, tenement, or rooms from attending the public schools of the city of Newport News without a written certificate from the health officer that it is safe for such person to do so. And no person shall knowingly sell, cause to be sold, or otherwise dispose of in such manner as to cause said disease to spread, any clothing, bed clothing, or any article or articles which have been exposed to such disease.

Any person violating this section may be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Any person defacing, covering up, or removing the placard placed upon any house by the board of health, without proper authorization, may be fined \$5.

SEC. 15. When the board of health shall be of the opinion that any house in which an infected person or thing has been should be cleansed or disinfected, the board of health shall disinfect same, and shall require proper cleaning to be done by the occupant of such house.

SEC. 16. In all private places of residence of suffers from tuberculosis in which adequate individual sleeping accommodations are available, and in all public and private institutions where persons known to be suffering from pulmonary or other forms of tuberculosis which are communicable of said disease shall occupy for sleeping purposes a room so occupied by another person not suffering from the same form of tuberculosis, and whose presence is not necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, and able to procure a bed for his or her individual use, shall occupy a bed occupied or used by another person not suffering from some communicable form of tuberculosis.

Every person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall have and properly use in the dwelling or apartment occupied by him or her one or more suitable receptacles for his sputa, and for the clothes upon which he or she spits, and shall keep in such receptacle at all times a sufficient amount of some efficient disinfecting solution.

No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall spit upon any floor, wall, or other place of any kind of building or premises, or upon any furniture contained therein.

Any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, and every one in attendance upon any such person, shall promptly and carefully disinfect all sputum from the patient.

No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall drink from any public drinking cup or cup used in common.

SEC. 17. If any person who knows himself to be infected with a dangerous contagious or infectious disease, or who has recently had such disease, and has not had his person and clothes cleansed as to be free from infection, go into the company of any one who is liable to take the infection, or fail to retire from a public road or street on the approach of a passenger without warning, such person may be fined \$10 for each offense.

SEC. 18. All dogs and cats on the premises where scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or any other diseases designated by the board of health exists, shall be killed or placed in a detention cage until such animals and such houses have been disinfected in a manner satisfactory to the board of health. The owner may himself make such detention and disinfection of said animals as shall be satisfactory to the board of health.

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SEC. 21. Any persons entering the premises of any house under quarantine may be isolated by the health officer, in his discretion, as a suspect, for such time as the regulations of the State board of health prescribes. Any person violating this section may be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$10.

SEC. 22. The board of health is empowered to order the removal of all persons afflicted with any infectious or contagious disease, provided proper isolation can not be or is not maintained at place of sickness, to some suitable place within the jurisdiction of the city of Newport News, when, in their opinion, the public safety and the health of Newport News require the same; to rent a suitable place for their accommodation; to hire nurses and provide necessities for such diseased persons as are in indigent circumstances. Any person, either parent or guardian, master, mistress, or owner of the house where such disease may be or the diseased themselves, when responsible persons, refusing to comply with the order of the board of health, through its authorized agent, may be fined \$2 per hour during the time of such refusal to comply with the order aforesaid, to be recovered by warrant before magistrate or justice, as other fines of the city.

Provided, Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to prevent relatives or friends of the diseased aforesaid from removing them to such places as may be approved by the board of health, nor to authorize the removal of any subject at the period of the disease when life would be endangered thereby.

SEC. 23. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, or bubonic plague, but the funeral of such person shall be private, and no undertaker nor any one else shall retain or expose or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person, except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the

same be immediately and permanently sealed; nor shall he assist in a public or church funeral of any such person. Any person violating the provisions of this section may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 24. All previous regulations for the board of health, for the management and control of contagious diseases in conflict herewith are hereby revoked.

SEC. 25. Any person who shall violate any clause, provision, requirement, or regulation of these rules, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with any such provision, requirement, or clause, as herein provided for, or any person who shall interfere with or in any manner resist any officer or agent of the city in the discharge of his duty, as herein defined, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than the sum of \$100 for each and every violation thereof.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person having under treatment, or owning, or having possession, control, or knowledge of any animal affected with glanders, farcy, tuberculosis, or anthrax, or with any infectious or contagious disease, to fail, refuse, or neglect to report, in writing, to the health officer, immediately upon obtaining knowledge that such animal is so affected, giving the location of such animal, the name of the disease with which the same is affected, and the name and address of the owner of such animal.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning or having the control or possession of any animal affected with glanders, farcy, tuberculosis, or anthrax, or with any other contagious or infectious disease, to permit such animal to go or to be in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or to come in contact with any other animal not so affected.

SEC. 20. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into the city or drive through the streets of the city any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease. When any cow, horse, dog, or other animal shall die of a contagious or infectious disease within the limits of the corporate limits and corporate jurisdiction, the owner thereof shall forthwith notify the health officer, and he shall at once cause said animal to be buried at least 4 feet deep, and all expenses of said burial shall be borne by the owner, and may be collected as fines are collected should he refuse to pay the sum.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

The use of a common public drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any hotel, restaurant, eating house, theater, factory, store, office building, school, public hall, railway station, railway car, or any public place in the city of Newport News, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place is hereby prohibited. For every failure to comply with these rules the penalty may be a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$10. Each day may constitute a separate offense.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915).

SECTION 1. That any person or persons desiring to conduct a rummage sale or sales where secondhand articles of clothing are disposed of, shall, before selling or offering for sale any such articles of secondhand clothing, apply to the health department for a permit to conduct said sale, and comply with the terms of these regulations.

SEC. 2. That the applicant for a permit to conduct a rummage sale shall state where the goods are to be sold and the character of articles intended to be disposed of, and shall, before the same are sold or offered for sale, allow them to be fumigated in such manner as the health department shall direct.

SEC. 3. That upon the applicant complying with the conditions herein, said board of health shall issue a permit to the said applicant to conduct said sale, stating therein the number of days the sale is to be authorized and the character of articles which may be disposed of.

SEC. 4. That these rules shall not apply to persons selling exclusively their own wearing apparel, provided the same is not offered for sale in some public place.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

The use of roller towels or any other large towel which may be used for more than one service shall not be permitted in any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, clubhouse or public lavatory or wash room in the city of Newport News, but instead their owners, proprietors, managers, or other persons in charge of such place shall provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of any fabric approved by the health department, so that each person shall have a clean one for his own use. For every failure to comply with this regulation the penalty may be a fine of not less than \$2 nor more than \$10. Each day may constitute a separate offense.

Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That from and after 30 days from the passage of these regulations no person shall, within or without the city of Newport News, maintain or keep a stable or stables or a dairy farm for the purpose of producing milk to be sold or exposed to sale within the limits of the city of Newport News, nor shall any person within the police jurisdiction of the city of Newport News keep a room, stall, store, or other place where meat, butter, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk or milk products, or other substances intended for human food, are sold, exposed to sale, without first obtaining a permit to do so from the health department of the city of Newport News. Applications for such permits shall be made in writing, upon a form to be prescribed by the health officer, in which application it shall be stipulated that the dairy and food inspector or other officer of the health department of the city of Newport News may from time to time inspect such place or premises, and the milk produced or food supplies exposed to sale thereat, and also that such applicant will conform to the requirements of these rules and such other reasonable rules and regulations as may be established by the board of health for the government of such place or places. Before granting such permits, it shall be the duty of the inspector to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the place and premises which are intended to be used in the maintenance of said dairy farm or stable, and such place, stall, or store where it is proposed to sell milk, butter, fish, fruits, vegetables, or other food supplies, and thereafter, from time to time, inspect the same, and if they be found in an insanitary condition, such permit may be revoked or suspended, without notice, by said inspector or by the health officer, if, in the judgment of either of them, such a dairy, dairy farm, or place is found to be in an insanitary condition, or if there is reason to believe that any person residing upon, or employed upon, the premises, is sick with any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, or is capable of communicating any such disease to other persons. Whenever said inspector suspends or revokes any such permits, he shall promptly report the facts in detail to the health officer, and every such suspension or revocation of permit shall be subject to the approval of the health officer, but shall be effective pending such approval.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or by his agent or servant, or for any such servant or agent of any person to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to have in his custody or possession, with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to expose or offer for sale as pure milk from which cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which has been watered or adulterated with other substance.

SEC. 3. No dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession, with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place, above the center, upon the outside of the vessel, can, or package from or in which such milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are marked in distinct letters, not less than 2 inches in length.

SEC. 4. No person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession, with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than 9 per centum of milk solids, exclusive of fat.

SEC. 5. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, or shall transport or carry for the purpose of sale, or shall have in his or their custody or possession, with the intent to sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, nor any milk taken from any cow less than 15 days before or 10 days after parturition, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of any milk which is produced, in whole or in part, from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or fed on food that produces, or is likely to produce, impure, diseased, or unwholesome milk, nor from cows fed on any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness, or upon any other substance of an unwholesome nature.

SEC. 6. That the addition to milk of water or any other substance or thing is hereby declared an adulteration, and milk that is obtained from animals that are fed upon any substance in the state of putrefaction or rottenness, or upon any substance of an unwholesome nature, or milk that has been exposed to or contaminated by the emanations, or discharges or excrements from persons sick with any contagious disease by which the health or life of any person may be endangered, or milk from tubercular cows, is hereby declared to be impure or unwholesome.

SEC. 7. That in any prosecutions under these rules, any milk shall be deemed, for the purpose of these rules, to be adulterated, if, by the proper analysis made by the health officer or other chemist for the health department, it be shown to contain more than 88 per cent of water, or less than 9 per cent of milk solids not fat.

SEC. 8. That if said dairy and food inspector shall have reason to believe the provisions of these rules are being violated, he shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk, whether sealed, locked, or otherwise, or whether in transit or otherwise, and if, upon inspection, he shall find therein any milk which he has reason to believe to have been adulterated, or from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed in violation of the provisions of these rules, or which is sold, offered or exposed to sale, in violation of any section of these regulations, said dairy and food inspector is empowered and directed to take a sample of the same for analysis, and put it into a can, vessel, or package, to be sealed in the presence of one or more witnesses, and sent to the health officer or any chemist appointed or designated by the board of health, and also to condemn and destroy the remaining contents of such can, vessel, or package, or return the same to the consignor.

SEC. 9. That the board of health shall cause the name and place of business of every person convicted of selling adulterated milk or having the same in his possession to be published in two daily papers of this city for five times consecutively.

SEC. 10. No person shall use, or cause or allow to be used, any receptacle which is used in the transportation and delivery of milk or cream for any purpose whatsoever other than the holding of milk or cream; nor shall any person receive or have in his possession such receptacle which has not been washed after holding milk or cream, or which is unclean in any way.

SEC. 11. That no decayed or unwholesome fruit or vegetables, no meats, butter, fish, oysters, birds, fowls, nor any milk, or other food not healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by accident or disease, shall be brought into the city of Newport News, or offered or held for sale in any public or private market, or any other place, as human food, anywhere in the said city.

SEC. 12. That no cattle shall be killed for human food while in an overheated, feverish, or diseased condition, and all such diseased cattle and the place where they are located, and their disease, shall at once be reported to the health department, that the proper order may be made relative thereto, or for the removal thereof from the city.

SEC. 13. That no meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any private or public market as food until the same shall have fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, heads, and feet (except of game and poultry, and the heads and feet of swine) shall have been removed therefrom.

SEC. 14. That no meat, butter, fish, fruit, vegetables, or other food shall knowingly be brought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representations made in respect hereof, under a false name, or quality, or as being what the same is not, as regards, wholesomeness, soundness, safeness, or fitness for food or drink.

SEC. 15. That every person, being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room, stall or place where any meat, butter, fish, fruit, or vegetables, milk, or milk products, designed or held for human food, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place, and its appurtenances, in a clean and wholesome condition; and every person having charge or engaged, whether as principal or agent in the care of, and in respect to the custody of, or sale of, any meat, butter, fish, fruit, birds, fowls, vegetables, or milk and milk products designed for human food, shall put and preserve the said articles of food in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

SEC. 16. That upon any cattle, milk or milk products, meat, butter, birds, fowls, fish, or vegetables being found by the dairy and food inspector in a condition which is, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or is in a condition or of quality these regulations condemn or forbid, he is empowered, authorized, and directed to immediately condemn the same and cause it to be destroyed properly, and to report his action to the health officer without delay.

SEC. 17. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of these rules may be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No milk shall be sold, offered for sale, or disposed of in the city of Newport News unless the method of handling and equipment of the producer and distributor scores at least 75 per cent, according to the method of scoring recommended by the State and Federal authorities.

SEC. 2. The sale of milk from cows suffering from garget or other disease of the udder is hereby prohibited, and the dairy and food inspector shall condemn all milk produced in whole or in part from cows affected. If milk from a cow so affected shall have been mixed with the general supply, either at the farm or at any central distributing plant, the entire supply so contaminated shall be condemned. The dairy and food inspector shall order to be excluded from the rest of the herd all cows whose milk is, in his opinion, for any reason unfit or dangerous for human consumption, whether on account of disease of the udder, general appearance of other disease, or general bad condition. If any dairyman refuses or neglects to separate any cow from the rest of his herd, when instructed so to do, the dairy and food inspector shall prohibit the sale of milk from such dairy until his instructions have been complied with.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all persons engaged in the production or handling milk or cream which is sold or offered for sale, or which is otherwise disposed of in the city of Newport News, to notify the health department immediately, if any case of contagious or infectious disease is present among any members of their household or among any of their employees or their employees' families. The health officer shall, upon receipt of such notification, investigate, or cause to be investigated, the circumstances surrounding the case, after which he may, in his discretion, order either that

the sale of milk from such farm or dairy be temporarily discontinued, or that it may be continued under such regulations and restrictions as he may direct.

SEC. 4. All cow stables shall be kept clean at all times. Horses or other animals (than cows) shall not be kept in cow stables. Manure shall be removed from the stable at least twice a day to a distance of at least 100 feet from the stable and from the source of the water supply used for washing milk vessels and for other purposes of the milk house. The place or places at which manure is deposited shall be approved by the dairy and food inspector.

SEC. 5. Before milking, all manure and other dirt shall be removed from the side, belly, and tail of each cow, but this shall not be done so as to produce an excess of floating material in the air, which will settle into the milk pail. Long hairs on the udder and tail of each cow must be kept clipped. Immediately before milking, the udder shall be thoroughly cleansed by first washing with clear water and then drying thoroughly. The water used for this purpose shall be changed with sufficient frequency to insure cleanliness.

SEC. 6. Privies on dairy farms shall not be located within 200 feet of the cow barn or milk house. A greater distance than this is strongly recommended. All privies on dairy farms shall, when located within 500 feet of cow barn or milk house, conform in their construction to the rules and regulations of the Newport News Health Department governing the construction of privies within the city of Newport News, and the night soil from such privies shall be removed not less than once a week and buried at a point approved by the dairy and food inspector.

SEC. 7. The water supply used about the dairy shall be clean and pure. No wells shall be located within less than 200 feet of any privy, hog pen, or manure heap or pit. The top of all wells shall be water-tight and the drainage for at least 10 feet in every direction shall be away from the well. All wells shall be equipped with pumps. The use of pumps operated by hand, windlass, or well-sweep is positively prohibited.

SEC. 8. All utensils used for milk shall be kept thoroughly cleansed. They must be washed in boiling water as soon as possible after being used, after which they shall be inverted and aired in a place free from dust and flies. The sterilization of all milk vessels with live steam is strongly recommended.

SEC. 9. The use of other than narrow-top milk pails is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 10. The milker shall wash his hands thoroughly before milking, after which they shall be well dried; hands should be washed after milking every two or three cows before going to the next. The clothing of milkers shall be clean. The use of special milking suits, of washable material, is recommended.

SEC. 11. The board of health regards the prompt cooling of milk to as low a temperature as possible as second in importance only to cleanliness. Producers who retail their product in the city of Newport News shall immediately cool their milk to a temperature of not over 60 degrees Fahr. and shall keep it at or below that temperature until delivered to the consumer.

SEC. 12. The dairy and food inspector of the Newport News Health Department shall prohibit the sale of any milk found by him in the city of Newport News at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahr. or over, but he may allow such milk to be used for butter making, provided he is confident that the privilege so granted will not be abused. In all cases in which cooling at the farm is required under the above regulations the milk from each cow shall be immediately taken from each stable and cooled by running it over a cooler or "aerator," of a form approved by the dairy and food inspector. All cooling, straining, and handling of milk until it is placed in cans or bottles for delivery shall be conducted in a milk house, which shall be separate from any stable or any living room, and which shall not open directly into the stable. The milk house shall have a nonabsorbent floor and smooth, tight side walls and ceiling. It shall be provided with screens at all windows and doors for protection from flies. It shall be free from dust and objectionable odors and shall be kept clean at all times.

SEC. 13. Pasteurization of milk or cream, or any other process of a similar character, will not be accepted by the Newport News Health Department as a substitute for cleanliness in the production and handling of milk. Pasteurization of milk or cream is not prohibited, but the milk or cream so treated shall be produced under conditions in all respects equal to those demanded for the production of milk or cream not subject to pasteurization.

SEC. 14. All milk wagons from which milk is sold by measure shall be provided with a tight metal receptacle for all measures and other utensils used in the handling of milk on the streets, which receptacle shall have a false, removable, perforated metal bottom. All measures and utensils shall be kept in this receptacle while the wagon is on its rounds, and the receptacle shall be thoroughly cleansed and aired twice a day, the false bottom being taken out for cleaning.

SEC. 15. No dairyman shall deliver bottled milk at any house where there is a case of contagious or infectious disease. In such cases the householder shall provide his own receptacle for milk, which shall not be taken to the dairy. The presence of a warning sign of the Newport News Health Department on the premises shall be considered sufficient notice to the driver of the presence of contagious diseases.

SEC. 16. No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, for any other purpose than the holding of milk or cream, any milk bottle, can, or other receptacles used for the transportation or delivery of milk.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of all persons having in their possession bottles, cans, or other receptacles used for the transportation or delivery of milk or cream, to cleanse or cause to be cleansed, all such milk vessels immediately after emptying. All dairy-men are requested to report to the health department any person who returns milk bottles in dirty condition, or milk bottles which have apparently been used for other purposes.

Nuisances. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The board of health shall cause to be inspected all streets, yards, lots, privies, stables, or other places which may be alleged to be or likely to become offensive or dangerous to the public health. They shall also cause the inspection of the premises of all citizens to be made at least once every month and to require all garbage, trash, filth, ashes, tin cans, and all other articles that may endanger the health of the city to be removed. When any such thing shall be found which, in the opinion of the board of health or its agent, is or is likely to become injurious to the health, the board, through its agent, shall require the person causing said nuisance, or owner or occupant of the premises on which such thing is, to correct the evil forthwith in such a manner as the board of health shall deem best. Upon failure to execute the order of the board, the nuisance may be removed at the cost of the city of Newport News.

Nuisances, definition.—SECTION 1. Whatever is dangerous to human health, whatever renders the ground, the water, the air, or food a hazard or injury to human health, and the following specific acts, conditions, and things are, each and all of them, hereby declared to constitute nuisances:

SEC. 2. In all houses and structures occupied by human beings for any purpose whatsoever, provided said houses or structures can not be classed as a tenement house, lodging house, hotel, or private one-family dwelling, it shall be the duty of the owner to keep the cellar walls thoroughly whitewashed or painted, and to maintain them in this condition; to keep the yards, areas, courts, halls, attics, rooms, roofs, cellars, sheds, and other vacant portions free from all accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, ashes, rubbish, or other waste material; to supply sufficient metallic conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other matters, to keep the same in proper condition, and to provide a place in which to keep said receptacles; to provide adequate water-supply fixtures and to maintain same at all times of the year; also to provide an adequate number of modern water-flushed toilet fixtures;

and it shall further be his duty to provide proper drainage for the yard, court, or outside areas, and to maintain surface of said yard in a reasonably even and good condition, that the drainage may be sufficient.

In all single one-family houses or structures or houses where each tenant has his own yard, toilet facilities, etc., it shall be the duty of the tenant to keep his yard, area, court, roof, cellar, attic, rooms, toilet compartments, and all other places clean and free from all accumulations of ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other waste matters, and the tenant, on moving to another location, shall leave said premises in a reasonably clean condition.

It shall be the duty of the owner of said variety of structures, before renting the same, to place the property in a reasonably clean condition, to provide at least one modern water-flush toilet fixture, and to provide suitable water fixtures and maintain the same in good condition throughout the year.

It shall be the duty of the owner of every structure used for dwelling or business purposes to keep the cellar free from accumulations of water. In case such accumulations occur he shall immediately have such water pumped out and have the cause repaired or conditions altered so that further accumulations will be prevented.

It shall be the duty of every property owner to maintain the existing toilet fixtures in working order, and in case a catch basin or water-flushed toilet fixture becomes useless or obstructed to immediately repair same.

It shall be the duty of every property owner to have yards, drains, cisterns, down spouts, pipes, vaults, catch basins, water-flushed toilets, etc., in such condition that there shall be no leakage into adjoining property, to the damage or inconvenience of the owner or tenant of the same.

Wherever no city sewer is provided, or wherever the property is so situated that a vault or privy must be maintained, it shall be the duty of the owner to build a sanitary vault or privy, as provided for by city ordinance. It shall be the duty of the owner to so construct existing vaults and vault houses that flies and other vermin and animals will not have free access to the filth. Lime or other suitable disinfectants must be used during the summer months and at other times if the vault is foul.

It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully obstruct or damage any toilet or sanitary fixture in or on any piece of property in the city.

It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or throw refuse or organic matter of any kind on any vacant land or lot or private premises in the city unless the same is known to be a public dump, and not on such places if they have been notified to cease dumping by the police, sanitary officers, or property owner.

No person shall permit any garbage or offal receptacle, stable manure pit, barn, fowl coop or yard, slaughterhouse, or other place to become foul, nauseous, or offensive to the public or neighboring individuals.

Wherever an ample number of water-flushed toilet fixtures are provided, all privy vaults must be cleaned to the satisfaction of the health department and the holes filled with earth or ashes and the privy removed.

The owner or owners of lots or vacant land on which pools of water stand or stagnate, shall, on notice from the health department, fill, drain, or otherwise abate the nuisance.

No live geese, hens, chickens, ducks, hogs, goats, cows, horses, or other fowl or animals shall be kept in the city so as to create foul odors or be a nuisance, inconvenience, or menace to the health of any neighboring individual.

It shall be the duty of the owner of the vacant lots strewn or littered with rubbish, paper, cans, garbage, ashes, refuse, or waste matter of any kind to cause said rubbish, etc., to be removed and the lot posted, and when said cleaning and posting have been done it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspectors to notify the persons in all neighboring residences to refrain from further dumping, and to cause the prosecution of any person found littering the lot in the future.

Wherever no city sewer is provided on a street it shall be unlawful to drain waste water of any kind over the surface of the sidewalk, but all water must be conducted by means of suitable pipes beneath the sidewalk to the gutter.

SEC. 3. (a) The deposits or accumulation of foul, decaying or putrescent substance, or other offensive matter in or upon any lot, street or highway, or in or upon any public place, the storage of such foul or decaying or putrescent matter in liquid or solid form in any vault, cesspool, or other receptacle not permitted by these rules, the overflow of any foul liquids or the escape of gases to such an extent that the same or any one of them shall become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof.

(b) A polluted well or cistern or the pollution of any body of water used for drinking purposes.

(c) The maintenance of any privy, vault, or cesspool, except as hereinafter provided.

(d) Keeping any building or room in such a state of uncleanness as to endanger the health of persons residing therein.

(e) The accumulation of manure beyond the amount or length of time hereinafter prescribed.

(f) The accumulation of water in stagnant ponds or otherwise, in which mosquito larvæ breed.

(g) Filthy stock or fowl pens or places where stock or fowls are kept which may become annoying or offensive.

SEC. 4. No person shall permit the discharge from a water-closet, kitchen, sink, slops from a kitchen, or any offensive liquid to be turned into the street. Anyone violating this section may be fined \$2 for each day the same may continue after notice from the health officer to abate same.

SEC. 5. On and after 60 days from the passage of these rules it shall be unlawful for the owner thereof to use or permit others to use for drinking purposes the water from any open well or spring existing within the corporate limits.

SEC. 6. The board of health is empowered to condemn and close any well, spring, cistern, pond, puddle, privy vault, sink, or cesspool which, in their opinion, constitutes a menace to the health of the neighborhood in which it exists.

SEC. 7. If, upon any ground in this city, there be found a drain or running water, the owner thereof, or abutting property owners, shall be required to keep the same clean, free, or unobstructed from filth, garbage, or vegetation. If stagnant water, or a marshy place shall be found upon any premises in the city of Newport News the owner thereof shall be required to drain such stagnant water or fill such marsh within 30 days from notification by the board of health, or, if impracticable to fill or drain, treatment with petroleum products must be observed as often as may be deemed necessary by the board of health.

SEC. 8. The maintenance of cow stables or other conveniences for the home use of milk or for the purpose of carrying on a dairy business within the city of Newport News shall be exercised only under the supervision of the board of health, who may condemn the same as a nuisance if not kept in a cleanly manner, and, upon such condemnation, said stable or convenience shall be vacated and shall not again be used for dairy purposes without permission from the board of health.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any live hogs within the corporate limits, except for the immediate shipment or slaughter.

SEC. 10. If any person shall place, or cause to be placed, in or on any street, alley, sidewalk, or lot within the corporate limits the carcass of any animal, or any other thing or matter offensive to any citizen or to such public, or shall suffer any such nuisance to remain on any such lot owned or held by him, he may be fined not less than \$5 for every 24 hours such nuisance or offensive matter may remain.

SEC. 11. No one shall, within the limits of the city of Newport News, deposit any human excreta upon the ground or in any place accessible to animals or flies, or where it may be washed into any stream or spring or well used for drinking purposes.

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SEC. 16. The city engineer or foreman of the street-cleaning department shall obey all orders of the board of health relative to abating nuisances on public property when such are given him in writing by the board, through its clerk or health officer. If he shall fail to perform the said duty assigned him for a longer period than 24 hours after receiving the same, he may be fined \$1 for every hour that he shall so refuse or neglect the same, unless a reasonable excuse be given.

Privies and Cesspools—Construction, Location, and Disposal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 12. Any or all privies, open vaults, sinks and cesspools existing within the corporate limits shall be cleaned, disinfected, and filled whenever the board of health shall so order. No privy, vault, sink, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt except in accordance with the ordinance adopted by the council and approved February 4, 1914. Each privy in the city shall be well roofed, and so constructed as to prevent access by fowls, animals, and flies to the excrement, so constructed that it shall be sufficiently strong, water-tight, and adequately furnished with handles; that said receptacle shall at least be 12 inches in depth. The privy shall be located so as to be easily accessible to the scavenger.

SEC. 13. (a) The cleaning of closets and privies within the corporate limits shall be done exclusively by and under the direction of the health department, and it shall be unlawful for any private person to contract to do said work through or by any private citizen.

(b) The said closets and privies shall be properly cleaned and disinfected by the department of health, and the excrement from said closets and privies shall be removed in sealed barrels or other covered receptacles, by said department or under its direction, and deposited or disposed of at such place and in such manner as shall be dictated by the board of health.

(c) The closet or privy shall be cleaned and disinfected and the excreta removed, as provided in clause (b), not less than once in four weeks.

(d) Any person or persons exercising the privilege of maintaining said closets or privies who shall refuse to pay the fee or charge in the manner set forth in these rules, or who, having paid the fee, fails to report the neglect of the scavenger to perform his duties, as defined in clause (c) to the board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, may be fined not less than \$2 nor more than \$10.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 14. (a) No person owning, occupying and having use of any stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place wherein animals of any kind are kept, shall permit such stable, shed, pen, stall, or other place to become or remain filthy or unwholesome.

(b) Every person owning or occupying any building or part of a building wherein one or more horses, mules, cows, or similar animals are kept, shall maintain in connection therewith a bin or pit for the reception of manure, and pending the removal from the premises of the manure from the animal or animals aforesaid, shall place such manure in a bin or pit. The bin or pit required by this regulation shall be located at a point as remote as practicable from any dwelling, church, school, or similar structure, owned or occupied by any person or persons in the neighborhood of said bin or pit, other than the owner or occupant of the building or part of building aforesaid and as remote as practicable from any public street or avenue, shall be so constructed as to exclude rain water, and shall in all other respects be water tight; shall be provided with a suitable cover and constructed so as to prevent the ingress and egress of flies.

(c) No person owning or occupying any building or part of a building in which any horse, mule, cow, or similar animal is kept, shall keep any manure, or permit any manure to be kept, in or upon any portion of the premises other than the bin or pit provided for that purpose; nor shall any person aforesaid allow any such bin or pit to be overfilled or to be needlessly uncovered.

(d) No person shall permit any manure to accumulate on premises under his control in such manner or to such extent as to give rise to objectionable odors upon any public highway or upon any premises owned or occupied by any person other than the person owning and occupying the premises on which said manure is located. Every person having the use of any manure bin or pit and every person keeping any manure in barrels shall cause all such manure to be removed from the premises at frequent intervals or at such times as the board of health may deem necessary.

(e) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, or failing to carry out the orders of the board of health, as provided for in paragraph (d), may, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10 for each offense.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 15. The board of health, through its clerk, or health officer, shall have the power, which has been granted, to order and direct the chief sanitary inspector to have removed, in the manner prescribed by law, all garbage, trash, refuse matter, or any other like articles that may be placed upon the sidewalks or alleys by the citizens for the removal by the city wagons or carts.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any one to throw into the streets or sidewalks, or on private premises, any dead carcass, rubbish, newspapers, hand bills, dirt, filth, shavings, manure, offal, ashes, vegetables, fruit, fruit skins, broken glass, tacks, tin cans, or any other articles or substance or refuse matter of any kind whatever, or any matter or substance or thing calculated to render the streets or premises unclean or unsightly or unsafe to any person or vehicle using the streets, or liable to injuriously affect the health of the community.

Nor shall any garbage or filth be removed from private premises and deposited within the corporate limits at any place except such as may be designated by the board of health as a public dumping ground or crematory.

Housekeepers, hotel keepers, and restaurant keepers shall deposit their garbage in water-tight and fly-tight vessels, and these shall be placed on the premises accessible to the garbage collector. The definition of garbage is refuse, animal and vegetable matter. No slops or dirty water, nor any other substances except garbage shall be deposited in the garbage vessels. Any person violating this provision may be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$5.

Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915).

SECTION 1. All restaurants shall keep their utensils in a clean and sanitary condition. All refrigerators must be cleaned and scrubbed at least once weekly or oftener if so directed by the inspector or his assistant. The walls, ceilings, and floors shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. All garbage shall be immediately put in covered cans, so that flies will not be drawn to place by such garbage. The employees of all restaurants shall dress in material that is easily washed. They shall keep their hands clean at all times. No person affected with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease shall be employed in any restaurant. All restaurants shall follow instructions from time to time given them by the chief inspector or his assistant, and for any violation of these rules will be punished in accordance with the penalty hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That all restaurants shall have all foods properly screened, that they may be protected from flies.

Ice Cream Parlors and Soda Fountains—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SEC. 3. Sanitary conditions in ice cream parlors and places where soda fountains are in operation, for the enforcement by the health department, are declared to exist only when the floors are clean and free from litter and accumulated dirt; when the side walls and ceilings are free from cobwebs, dust, and accumulated dirt; when the counters, shelves, drawers, and bins are clean; when refrigerators and soda fountains are free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold, and slime. Glasses, spoons, etc., used at the soda fountain shall be thoroughly washed and rinsed in clean running water after each using. Soda fountains, sirup cans, and bottles shall be thoroughly washed before refilling. Draft tubes shall be kept clean and protected from flies. Drainage boards, sinks, shelves, etc., on which places glasses are kept, must be kept clean. Beverages drawn from a fountain or faucet must be free from danger of chemical action while in contact with copper, lead, and other metals. All such ice cream parlors and soda fountains must be thoroughly clean and kept free from flies and other insects. For every failure to comply with these regulations the penalty shall be not less than \$2 nor more than \$10.

Bakeries and Bakery Products. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All bread manufactured by the bakers of this city shall be made of good wholesome flour or meal, and no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale in this city any poor or unwholesome flour or meal; and no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale for human food any bread, cake, or pie or other confection which has turned sour or which has not been thoroughly baked.

SEC. 2. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease, or any contagious or infectious disease, or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery; and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such a bakery.

SEC. 3. No bakery shall be located over or under within 25 feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained, or where the process of rendering, gluemaking, fertilizer making, or other foul smelling products are produced.

SEC. 4. All buildings or rooms where goods are manufactured or made shall be drained and plumbed in a manner that will conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary conditions thereof, and shall have airshafts, windows, or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation; no cellar, basement, or place which is below street level shall hereafter be used and occupied as a place in which to manufacture biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, and confectionery, except where the same was used for that purpose at the time of the passing of these rules.

SEC. 5. Every room used for a bakery shall be at least 8 feet in height, and shall have, if required by the health officer or dairy and food inspector, an impermeable floor, constructed of wood properly saturated with linseed oil; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, except where brick walls are shown, and if required by said health officer or dairy and food inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary and clean condition; the health officer shall have the power to order that any bakery shall be cleaned in such manner as he shall direct. No domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a bakery.

SEC. 6. Biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cake, and confectionery, after the same are made or manufactured, shall be kept in a dry and sanitary room; the floors, shelves, pans, trays, and every kind of appliances used for storing the same shall be so arranged that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

SEC. 7. Whoever shall conduct a place covered by the provisions of this act shall provide a proper wash room and water-closet or closet separate and apart from the room or rooms in which the manufacture of goods is carried on; no water-closet, earth closet, or privy shall be within or communicate directly with the room in which goods covered by the provisions of this act are made or manufactured.

SEC. 8. Sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms used for a bakery, and the health officer or dairy and food inspector may inspect such sleeping places, if they are on the same premises as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed, in compliance with sanitary principles.

SEC. 9. All vehicles from which any bread or other bake-shop products are sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all such vehicles and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said products are conveyed through the streets, shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other sources of contamination.

SEC. 10. Windows and doors of all bakeries shall be provided with sound screens of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and insects.

SEC. 11. Any person or persons violating any part of or paragraph of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

Meat Markets—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All inclosed or indoor shops in which meat or meat products are stored and exposed for sale shall be kept scrupulously clean. All doors and windows opening into such shop shall be effectively protected against the entrance of flies by fly screens.

SEC. 2. No meats of any description shall be permitted to hang or stand in the open air exposed to insects or street dust, or other contaminating influences, but must be under glass, and in summer properly iced to prevent spoiling.

SEC. 3. Blocks or stands upon which meats are cut or chopped shall be kept scrupulously clean by frequent washing and by scraping as often as in the judgment of the inspector seems necessary.

SEC. 4. Scales, knives, and implements of every description shall be cleaned at the close of each day's business.

SEC. 5. Ice boxes, racks, and hooks shall be kept thoroughly clean by scrubbing and scraping, and ice boxes shall be scoured throughout once each week and as much oftener as necessary.

SEC. 6. Floors must be thoroughly scraped and scrubbed; all used sawdust must be removed and fresh sawdust sprinkled or laid (where used) at least twice weekly.

SEC. 7. Meat cutters or other attendants who handle meats shall be cleanly dressed, and they shall be free from contagious or infectious disease. Their hands and outer garments shall be kept clean.

SEC. 8. No refuse, scraps, bones, rancid fat, or decaying flesh shall be kept in the ice box with fresh meats, nor shall an ice box used for keeping of meats be employed for any other purpose.

SEC. 9. The custom of wrapping meats in old newspapers or in wrapping paper that is soiled or that has been used for any other purpose is expressly prohibited. Every piece of meat sold shall be wrapped in fresh, clean wrapping paper that has not been used for any other purpose.

SEC. 10. Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartments in which meats are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. Nor shall live poultry be kept in any room adjoining such room if the conditions are such that the room used for the storage of the live poultry ventilates into the next shop so that the odors from the fowls and their cages may contaminate the meats.

Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall conduct, maintain, or operate any slaughterhouse within the limits of the city of Newport News after the passage of these rules.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale within the limits of the city of Newport News any meat or other fresh slaughtered products except that slaughtered on the farm where raised or fattened, unless same shall have been inspected and approved by the United States Government or shall have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse constructed and maintained according to the provisions of these rules. Such slaughterhouse shall be supplied with an abundant supply of good water; shall be provided with concrete floors; shall be provided with fly screens on doors, windows, and other openings so arranged as to prevent the ingress of flies; shall be provided with such means for the disposition of offal, blood, bones, hides, and other refuse matter as to prevent any nuisance on the premises; and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition under these and other regulations as may be prescribed by the board of health. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale within the limits of the city of Newport News any meat or other fresh slaughterhouse product produced in any manner except as provided above may be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

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